Newport Mercury.

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The Newport Mercury,

—PUBLISHED BY—

JOHN P. SANBORN,

272 Thames, Cor. Pelham St.,

NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1758, and is now in its one hundred and twenty-ninth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union, and, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of fifty-six columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, State, local and general news, well-selected miscellany and valuable farmers' and household departments.—Reaching so many households in this and other States, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

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Local Matters.

Theodore Bailed.

Theodore Barnes, of the well-known spotter firm of Barnes Brothers, whose arrival from Canada was announced in last week's MERCURY, was released from jail Thursday afternoon. The necessary bail was $6500—$1500 on the charge of perjury and $5000 on that of blackmail—which was furnished by Mr. George P. Leonard. The surety was accepted by the Sheriff upon the written order of the counsel for the prosecution, a fact which naturally gave rise to the almost universal belief that the prisoner had been liberated to give him the opportunity of returning to his brother Waldo in Canada. His own counsel and the counsel of the alleged liquor dealers came down from Providence on the 2:20 train and less than an hour later they had secured the prisoner's release and with him and in company with another lawyer, more or less interested in the matter, were on their way, presumably, back to Providence.

Chief Turner, who had been in Providence during the day, was very much exercised upon learning the facts of Barnes' release, and spent the night in efforts to prevent the prisoner's return (if such was his intention) to Canada. The chief and Detective Richards were both out of town yesterday, presumably upon this matter, but whether their efforts are to result in bringing Theodore before the Rhode Island courts or not is not known. The case against Barnes was yesterday continued for two weeks.

City Budget.

At a special meeting of the City Council last evening the Finance Committee reported the budget for the ensuing year. The ratio of taxation is $10.40 on every $1000 of the valuation as against $10.50 last year, but this really shows no economy, as the saving is not in the running expenses, and the assessment is to the full limit of the law. Several of the department appropriations are in excess of previous years; that for streets and highways is $80,000 as against $62,000 last year, and that for public parks $4000 against $1500 last year. The budget is made up as follows:

For State tax (whereof this city's portion is hereby included in the assessment of said tax)	$35,368 25
For streets and highways ($10,000 being set apart for building sewers)	80,000 00
For Public Schools	36,000 00
For Fire Department	22,000 00
For Watch and Police	27,000 00
For Salaries	19,300 00
For Lighting Streets	26,000 00
For City Asylum	6,000 00
For Paupers and Vagrants	3,500 00
For Parks and Public buildings	4,000 00
For Water Supply	10,000 00
For Books, Stationary & Printing	2,000 00
For Board of Health	1,000 00
For Removal of House Offal	3,000 00
For Watering Streets	5,500 00
For Burial Grounds	900 00
For Ward Meetings	350 00
For Easton's Beach Improvement	3,000 00
For Main Sewer Outlet	34,883 77
For Fifth Ward School House	10,054 15
For Sinking Fund	5,405 12
For Coupons and Interest	6,250 00
For Incidentals	2,000 00
	$345,052 31
Deduct balance in city treasury	48,431 00
	$296,621 31

Republican Rally.

There will be a grand Republican Rally at the Opera House, next Wednesday evening to ratify the nomination of Governor Wetmore for a third term. The speakers will be Senator Nelson M. Aldrich, Gen. Horatio Rogers, Prof Alonzo Williams of Brown University, and Hon. Wm. G. Rœlker, the latter being one of the stockholders of the Providence Journal. Mayor Powel will preside, and the Newport Band will furnish music. Seats will be reserved for ladies. This will be a very interesting meeting and no one should miss it.

Among several devices approved by the Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steam Vessels, at their regular annual meeting held in Washington, D. C., in January and February, 1887, the following was not only approved by the Board, but also received the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, as required by Section 4401, Revised Statutes: C. H. Caswell, of Newport, R. I., Sectional water tube boiler—when constructed in all its parts of wrought iron or steel.

Unity Club.

Last Tuesday evening, a study in the series of those conducted this year on the British poets, by the Unity Club, took place. The two principal authors discussed were Tennyson and Swinburne. The former received appreciative and eulogistic treatment from the pen of Colonel William P. Sheffield, Jr., whose essay summarized the chief works of Tennyson, and pointed out many of their beauties, very justly and clearly. The less known and erratic Swinburne was treated of in a capital essay by Dr. McKaye, who combated the Swinburnian theory that true poetry might be not only unmoral but immoral, provided it was beautiful in form and sound. In remarks by the chairman of the Culture Committee, Mr. A. O'D. Taylor, the presiding officer, mentioned the interesting fact that in 1855, during a conversation with the poet Longfellow at his house in Cambridge, Longfellow had quoted to Mr. Taylor the lines from Tennyson's "Locksley Hall," which runs thus:

"Love took up the glass of Life, and turned it in his glowing hands;
Every moment, lively shaken, ran itself in golden sands;
Love took up the harp of Life, and smote on all its chords with might,
Smote the chord of Self that trembling passed in music out of Sight!"

and he added—"In my opinion these four lines contain two of the most perfect and beautiful images in English poetry." On the same occasion Longfellow, in speaking of Tennyson's "Charge of the Light Brigade" said:—"It is as naked as a drawn sword! Its chief ornament is that it has no ornament!" These words of one of the greatest of American poets about one of the greatest—if not the greatest—of English poets, seem well worthy of record. Some humorous remarks on Swinburne's sensational poetry, by Mr. T. Edward Blakesly followed, and were much relished by the audience. The proceedings of Tuesday evening also included readings, which were given with taste and effect, by Miss Cora Gosling, Miss S. Jordan and Miss Allen, from poems of William Morris. A short poem was also read as a specimen of D. G. Rosetti's writings. Piano-forte music by Mrs. Joseph L. Bush and Miss Daisy Davis filled up the brief intervals allowed between the literary items. It was announced that the next meeting would take place on the 5th of April, when the entire evening would be allocated to the discussion of "Robert Browning" on whom Mr. Richard Bliss, the librarian of the Redwood Library, would deliver a lecture.

Historical Society.

The Newport Historical Society held its annual meeting at the society's rooms on Barney street on the evening of the 18th inst, and after receiving the reports of President, Treasurer and Librarian, proceeded to the election of officers with the following result:

President—Hon. Francis Brinley.
1st Vice President—George Gordon King.
2d Vice President—Charles E. Hammett, Jr.
Librarian—R. D. Tilley.
Recording Secretary—H. B. Wood.
Corresponding Secretary—W. P. Sheffield, Jr.
Treasurer—Ralph R. Barker.
Curator of Coins and Medals—Howard Smith.
Auditing Committee—G. W. Carr, Jr., J. P. Cotton, R. S. Franklin.

The question of a new site for the society's building was discussed and it being shown that $700 had already been pledged for a new lot, Messrs. J. M. K. Southwick, Howard Smith, and Geo. P. Lawton and Mrs. Michael Cottrell and Mrs. Dr. H. E. Turner were chosen a committee to solicit additional funds.

Mr. Hammett having declined to serve as Vice President, a special meeting has been called for this afternoon when the place will be filled.

Pleasant Surprise to Col. Harris.

The members of Roger Williams Lodge, Sons of St. George, had a very pleasant surprise awaiting the return of their worthy president, Col. F. G. Harris, who had been in Europe for the past several weeks, and when that gentleman took the chair at the opening of Tuesday evening's meeting he was presented with a handsome past president's badge. The presentation was made in behalf of the members by Vice President John Gilpin in a neat little speech, to which the astonished president made appropriate reply. Col. Harris then gave a pleasant sketch of his travels which was listened to with great interest and when the meeting broke up it was unanimously pronounced the most enjoyable since the organization.

A competitive drill was given at Coasters Harbor Island Wednesday evening between the first and fourth companies of naval apprentices and an excellent entertainment it proved. The two companies were in charge of schoolmasters Briggs and Cotter, respectively, and the various manœuvres were gone through with in a manner which, had the spectators been the judges, both commands would have got prizes. As it was Lieutenants W. McCarty Little (retired), H. F. Fickbohm and F. W. Nichols were the judges and the "flag" was awarded to the first company.

Mr. R. M. Hunt, one of Newport's well-known summer residents has been selected by Secretary Whitney as architect for the new naval observatory.

HOW YOUNG COWIE DIED.

The Thrilling Experiences of the Ill-Fated Boat's Crew from the Saratoga.

Commander S. H. Davis, of the U. S. Training ship Saratoga, reports to the Navy Department under date of Port Spain, Trinidad, March 2, that while at San Fernando anchorage on the 24th ult., an accident occurred by the swamping of a small boat off La Brae Point, by which Paymaster's Clerk Albert Taylor Cowie, J. Oates, apothecary; H. H. Hesse, armorer, and William Foster, coxswain, lost their lives. This intelligence first reached Newport on Monday and was received with universal sadness. Mr. Cowie, as clerk to his brother, Paymaster T. J. Cowie, was for some time stationed on board the New Hampshire at this station and made many warm friends in this city and vicinity. Only last Thanksgiving night, a month before he sailed, he was united in marriage with Miss Florence N., daughter of Mr. Peleg Bryer, of this city, and was expected home on or about the 25th of next month. This is a terrible blow to Mrs. Cowie, who has been spending the winter with her parents, pending her husband's expected return, and the deepest sympathy of the entire community is with her.

At the time the above report was made the body of Mr. Cowie had not been found and nothing has been heard since.

A private letter received here, says a Washington paper, gives additional particulars regarding the fatal accident at Trinidad to a boat load from the U. S. S. Saratoga, in which Mr. A. T. Cowie, of this city, was drowned. The party left the ship at seven o'clock in the morning in a boat containing as passengers Wilson, Al. Cowie, Pay Clerk Bishop, of the Jamestown and Carpenter Burroughs. All went well on the passage down. They must have started home between 1 and 2 P. M., with a fresh breeze and a lumpy sea running. At 2.30 while under short sail, the boat was capsized and filled with water. She floated on her side, and Mr. Wilson succeeded in getting eight out of the thirteen men on top of the boat with himself. Mr. Bishop, who is a splendid man physically, and an expert swimmer, took Cowie in tow, and got two oars and a grating for him and a cushion for himself, and they started for shore, 2½ miles distant. Burroughs got two oars and also started for shore, as did one of the apprentices, without any support. Chase, the ship's writer, also started without any support, and was giving up when Burroughs gave him one of his oars. Three men, the apothecary, the armorer, and the coxswain of one of the vessel's boats sank almost immediately right alongside the boat, none of them being able to swim, and, according to the statements of the survivors, seemingly losing their heads and giving up. Those on the boat were eventually, after four hours, picked up, as was Mr. Burroughs. The apprentice swam all the way to the beach safely. Chase reached shore safely, after being in the water six long hours.

Bishop assisted Cowie until within about half a mile of shore, when a boat came along under sail. The people in the boat saw Cowie but not Bishop, and in attempting to pick Cowie up struck Bishop square in the head with the fore foot of the boat, partly stunning him. He passed completely under the boat, and coming up had consciousness enough to catch hold of a rope trailing overboard, which had been thrown to Cowie, and was hauled on board. He came to almost immediately, and commenced to assist the boatmen in getting the boat around to rescue Cowie. All the time, Bishop said, Cowie was calling to him, "Jamie! Jamie! Come quick!" and making other such exclamations. The boat was hard to handle, and by the time they had succeeded in getting to where Cowie was last seen he had disappeared, why no one can know, and can only imagine that it was due to his having lost his heart and courage, to his having gotten a cramp, or to his having been attacked by sharks, for the grating and oars would have supported him for any length of time. Wilson thinks that Cowie attempted to gain the bowsprit, leaving the support Bishop had rigged for him. Bishop was with him for two or three hours, cheering him up, telling him to keep his mouth closed; that they were all right and would soon be on shore, etc., and says that up to the time the boat came along he does not believe Cowie had any idea but that he would reach shore all right.

Captain B. F. Trevellick, General Lecturer of the Knights of Labor, and Mr. Ralph Beaumont, chairman of the Knights of Labor legislative committee, addressed a large audience at the Opera House, Wednesday evening, on the "Rights and Wrongs of Labor" and the "Equal Rights Question.

The Board of Health reports five deaths in this city the past week, one from measles aged 11 months, one from bronchitis, aged 2 years and 4 months, one from phthisic exhaustion aged 40 years, and two of pneumonia.

Rt. Rev. Bishop Clarke is expected to officiate at St. George's a week from tomorrow, Palm Sunday.

"Miracle of the Roses."

The entertainment given in the Opera House on Thursday evening by the young ladies and children of St. Mary's parish, was in every respect a most delightful success, a fact that was plainly manifest by the enthusiasm created through the excellent rendition of the various parts. The programme was slightly altered from that which was given a few nights ago, and was carried out much more smoothly, a natural consequence of renewed rehearsal. The tableaux were unusually beautiful and effective, that of the "Two Veils" being heartily applauded. The operetta "Miracle of the Roses" was beautifully rendered, the chorus of the two hundred young ladies and children, all attractively arrayed in spotless white, being harmonious, clear and delightfully effective. Several solos and duets were most excellently rendered as was also the concluding selection, "Verdi's" Pilgrims Chorus. The whole entertainment was a most pleasing affair and was alike creditable to the Sisters of Mercy, who assisted in its preparation, and every one of the performers themselves. The worthy pastor and assistant pastor, Rev. Dr. Grace and Rev. Father Doran, and Rev. Thomas Grace honored the entertainment with their presence.

Supreme Court.

The March term of the Supreme court, in and for Newport county, will open at the State House on Monday and the docket contains, though little that is new, several cases that have grown in interest since the return of one of the Barnes brothers. Just how important these are to be depends largely upon the grand jury's report upon the charge of perjury against Theodore Barnes. But even this may make little difference now.

United Friends.

Through the efforts of Mr. James B. Brayton another beneficial order is to have a representation in Newport. This time it is the Order of United Friends and Imperial Recorder U. M. Shedd, of the Imperial Council, will be here to organize the new Council Wednesday evening. Some fifty ladies and gentlemen have already qualified for membership and it is expected that the new Council will start off with one hundred members.

The City Council committee on Gas and Lamps have received the following bids for street lights: Newport Electric Light Co. (New England Weston), 74 lights (the number now in use) 69 cents per light per night; Newport Illuminating Co., (Thompson-Houston System), 63 cents per light per night; Newport Gas Light Co., (gas) 350 lights at $1.80 per M, and 600 lights at $1.50 per M; Globe Gas Co. (naphtha) at 8 cents per light per night. The committee will report with recommendations at the next meeting of the Council.

An interesting meeting of the Equal Rights Club was held in Father Mathew Hall Monday evening, and amongst other business transacted was the appointment of a committee to draw up and have printed for circulation a circular explaining the position and objects of the party. The committee selected consists of Messrs. C. A. Ives, S. R. Honey, M. Butler, Geo. T. Downing and F. F. Nolan.

Some twenty-five couples were highly entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Chas. E. Borden, on Sheffield avenue, last evening. It was the anniversary of the hostess' birth and her friends had called to insist upon its proper observance. The evening was delightfully spent in social converse, playing of games and with music and dancing.

The United States Engineer Corps has moved its headquarters from the Coe estate on Thames street, where it has been so long, to the Devens house on Mary street, and Major W. R. Livermore, U. S. A., has assumed charge, vice Col. Elliot who has been granted a year's leave.

The Sir Knights of Benjamin B. Gardiner Commandery. No. 6, K. T., will hold a competitive drill at Odd Fellows' Hall early next month. The prize is a handsome watch, given by Sir Knight C. C. Easton.

DeBlois, Hunter & Eldridge have rented for Mrs. William B. Rogers her cottage on Gibbs avenue to Mr. W. L. Ellison, of New York, for the coming season.

A. P. Baker has rented the Train villa, on Bellevue avenue and the Cliffs, to R. G. Remsen, of New York, for another season.

The Democratic-Equal-Rights party held ward caucuses last evening for the selection of delegates to a city convention to be held later.

A largely attended and very enjoyable turkey supper and social was given at G. A. R. Hall Monday evening by C. E. Lawton Relief Corps.

Mr. William Allen has been confined to his home on Pleasant street since Tuesday with affection of the eyes.

Block Island Gossip.

It is sometime since I have prepared anything for your columns, because in writing I have never forgotten Jerrold's advice to the young gentleman who burned with a desire to see himself in print: "Be advised by me young man," said he, "don't take down the shutters before there is something in the window." And for the want of some better theme I propose to relate, as best I can, the gossip, political and otherwise, which at the present time forms the chief topic of conversation; and as the eve of an important State election is close upon us, politics and political interests are just now discussed with more than the usual warmth, and in applying the word *usual* I speak advisedly, for to be a native islander and not to take a deep interest in and to have a strong bias either for one or the other of the great parties who seek to control and define the policy of our government, would be an anomaly.

The first and most important question with the Republicans is: Can we defeat the Democrats and send a Republican delegation to our State Assembly? and if the efforts and earnest endeavor of many who have been in previous years comparatively passive, coupled with the seemingly apparent conversions made by the Young Men's Republican Club, are truthful indications; they have much to encourage them in their belief of a certain victory. As to who will bear their standard I cannot say, but their nominees must be their best men, no No. 2's but A 1's, extra, for they have much to overcome and men to fight who in politics are unscrupulous, their motto being "All's fair in war;" beside they have the prestige of being already in office with the privilege of dispensing their favors to their political friends. To illustrate my point I will select the Life Saving Service; there are two stations, employing fifteen men, and it would be a poor captain who could not promise to fifteen others a berth for the next winter, and each one of the fifteen who are at present employed would be likely to influence one other relative or acquaintance. It might be mathematically thus:

15×2+15+15=60.

So you see it could be made to become a very important factor in a close election, but dear reader remember there are only fifteen places, and there will be just forty-five who will get left; but I do not mean to say this is the only lever which can be used. But if the Republican party is making vigorous efforts for supremacy, the Democrats are equally active in their endeavors to prevent this catastrophe, they too have organized a local club and their leaders can be seen on the roads and in the shops "parliamenteering" (pardon the orthography) and talking politics. Their ticket will probably be the present Senator and Mr. C. L. Champlin, although there is said to be some opposition in the party to this gentleman. If they were to follow the advice as expressed by that elegant and polished orator, Edward Everett, they could make no better choice. His language was "The honors we grant mark how high we stand," and Mr. Champlin is fitted both by education and profession for the place, and would reflect credit upon the town and honor the position; I say this if we must have a Democrat, although I would much prefer to see a Republican elected.

Underlying and closely connected with the present condition of politics is another question; I refer to the proposition for opening a breach into the Great Salt Pond. An enabling act has been passed through our General Assembly allowing the town to vote $12,000 for this purpose: ostensibly their object is to simply salt the pond, that oysters and other fisheries may thrive and thus prove a source of industry to the townspeople, but why do they insist upon an open breach if this is their only object; an iron tunnel or flume, 7 feet in diameter, with gates, could be run well out and protected with rip-rap for half the sum, and thus accomplish the desired result, but there is something more, their ultimate design is a harbor, and there are many who blindly persist in the belief that it could easily be made one of the finest harbors in the world. Let us see what experts say in reference to this, and my first extracts I will take from the Government Report of its survey, and as the accounts are so varied and differently understood by some and so garbled by others, I will quote verbatim:

First the deepest water in the pond is on a line drawn from that point on the east shore where the wall is narrowest between the pond and the sound. Second on the east or seaside of the pond the soundings increase more gradually up to a certain distance from the shore towards the middle of the pond than they do on the west, but on both sides when the water begins to deepen rapidly, as you go towards the centre this increase in depth is very abrupt.

"In order to make a harbor of the Salt Pond the cut should be made if at all at a point further south than the breach for at that point the distance from the sound to the deepest water in the pond is the shortest."

"To make a channel available for all purposes would require 926,666 46-100 cubic yar s of excavation, profiles of this proposed cut are shown, at fifty cents per yard this excavation would cost $463,333.23. Having made the excavation it would be necessary to protect it by piers built in the most substantial manner and would cost at least $500,000,—making the whole cost of the channel about $1,000,000."

"The pond at the time of making the survey at this point was 2 feet 4 inches higher than the mean low water in the sound. The average rise and fall of the tide on the west shore is about 3 feet and 6 inches. "This would cause a strong current either to or from the pond causing sand and sediment to deposit at different points in the channel according to the direction and stage of the tide. Bars would form at the ends of the channel and the bottom of the sound being sand, the channel would ultimately fill up on the sound end in spite of all precautions to protect it. A glance at the soundings of the pond will show the irregular conformation of the bottom of it, and that only a small portion of the water could be used for anchorage without continued vexation and trouble from getting aground."

"The prevailing storms from which the most shelter is required are from the east. But this would be a head wind to beat through a narrow channel into the harbor or pond and if blowing hard it would be impossible to beat in at all, while if in the pond it would be equally difficult to get out with a west wind. There is one point of vital importance if it should become necessary to use the pond as a harbor in naval defence, viz: it freezes completely in winter.

"Hence I conclude that although a cut might be made and kept open at large expense it would not be available at all times and the advantages gained would not be commensurate with the expense as compared with what might be obtained by building a breakwater into the bay."

This opinion was approved of and concurred in by a board of engineers the most eminent and of the highest rank in our government service. Yet it has been insinuated that the government breakwater was located through political influence; and if it had not been so the harbor would have been made in the Salt Pond. Now I would ask what sort of bribery could be offered to influence men of their character, but it has been said the Board did not make the survey but only took the representations of the engineer in charge of the survey. Gentlemen, the Government does not do work in that way, before them were maps showing the surroundings and confirmation of the bottom of the pond and distances, surveys showing the elevation of its shores, profiles of sections, data relating to the rise and fall of tides, swiftness of currents and information as to the material required to be excavated. On these they based their opinions, to-day they are part of the records of the War Department, and if they were true then, so they are to-day, if they are not it can be easily ascertained. And again I would say is it probable that a man standing high in rank would criminate himself and peril his reputation when he was liable to be soon succeeded by others who would certainly discover his errors? Before me are the correspondence of others which I reserve for the present, gentlemen who are acquainted with the work and have had to do with its construction. The whole is a baseless malicious slander almost too absurd to consider worthy of refutation. Excuse my digression, I was speaking of what the town now proposes to do, and I have divided the islanders into three classes. One class who have money but do not want to spend it. Another class who have not so much money but would be willing to have a breach but do not want to spend much for it. Another class who have but little or none who want it bad, and are willing to expend any amount.

On this question the Democrats hope to win as it is, the one great public act of their administration, but it would be too bad if they should succeed in raising oysters and catching fish in the enormous quantities they prophesy, if some of the men, who have the capital in their gang, should step in and control the pond, bed oysters and gobble up its revenue; but they will, if there should be any money to be made and the small fry would be obliged to take their leavings, but I am afraid that will be a day to be long looked for and will occur only in the sweet bye and bye.

Just now they are much exercised over a fear of bribing voters on election day although what cause they have for this fear I do not know, their spasms of virtuous indignation and their loud denunciations of this appalling crime mingled with their threats of terrible vengeance cause one to smile blandly. The idea, these so awfully virtuous Block Island Democrats who never used any money for such wicked purposes!

"When the devil was sick, the devil a monk would be;
When the devil was well, the devil a monk was he."

Before closing I will make this statement, the parsimony of the present administration has doled out $20,000, not sufficient to undo the evil which has been done through lack of funds to carry out work already projected. Compare with this $480,000 exclusive of salaries paid government officials appropriated by Republican administrations since 1860. The largest amount appropriated in any single term of four years was $230,000. Land which was purchased previous to this time for 2c. per foot, has since sold for 40c. per foot. This is why I am a Republican, and when I see the Democratic party do one half as much I will be a Democrat.

ZIP COON.

At the request of Adjutant General Dyer the annual inspection of the Newport Artillery Company has been postponed from the 28th inst., to Friday evening the 8th of April, and next Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings will be "drill nights" at the armory. The regular monthly business meeting will be held Tuesday evening.

Mr. John Callan is building a two-story Queen Anne cottage 28x44 feet on Church street for Miss Rebecca Hunter, The new building is erected at the rear of her present cottage which will be removed as soon as the new structure is ready for occupancy. The new building is from plans drawn by Mr. C. L. Bevens and will cost about $5000.

Miss Lizzie H. Swinburne, daughter of ex-Mayor Swinburne, and Miss Florence V. Newton who are travelling in Europe are now at Rome where they will remain until about the first of May. Miss Matie Davis, daughter of Mr. L. D. Davis, is expected to reach Rome in a few days.

The regular monthly meeting of Company B, 2d Battalion Infantry, R. I. M. will be held Tuesday evening, when, in addition to the usual business, the vacancy caused by the resignation First Lieutenant Wanton Carlisle will be filled.

The widow of J. Amory Codman is contesting his will. He left the bulk of his property to a Mrs. Kimball, and his widow contests the will on the ground of insanity caused by excessive drink.

DeBlois, Hunter & Eldridge have rented for Mrs. J. Amory DeBlois her cottage on the corner of Gibbs avenue and Francis street to Mr. F. H. Potter, of New York, for the coming season.

Rev. N. B. Thompson of New York, formerly pastor of the Second Baptist church in this city, has been in town this week, the guest of his brother Mr. Geo. W. Thompson.

Rev. A. P. Mendes, of the Touro Synagogue, has been in town this week, making arrangements for the opening of the synagogue for the spring and summer.

We have had a taste of real March weather this week.

Gardiner B. Reynolds & CO.,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

DEALERS

—IN—

Coal and Wood.

All the best varieties for

FAMILY, STEAM AND FURNACE USE.

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A NEW DEPARTURE.

Offices close each evening excepting Mondays and Saturdays at 6 o'clock P. M.

CITY BRIEFS.

Jottings of Newport and Newporters.

Mr. Clarence Vose of New York has been in town this week.

Mr. Edward W. Gould of New York was in town Wednesday.

Mr. E. D. Boit, Jr., of Newport and Boston will summer in Europe.

Mr. Wm. H. Greene is making artistic improvements to the interior of the office of Adams Express Company.

Mr. Simeon Davis is making extensive improvements to his estate on Thames street.

Ex-Postmaster and Mrs. Coggeshall of this city are visiting Ex-Postmaster Coggeshall of New Bedford.

Mrs. John W. Auchincloss, of New York, will occupy "Rosendale" on Narragansett avenue again next season.

Col. F. G. Harris returned home Monday, delighted with his European tour.

Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Oelrichs, of New York, are at their cottage on Rhode Island avenue.

Mr. John R. Caswell, of Caswell, Massey & Co., has been in town this week.

Mr. Roland J. Easton of Worcester, Mass., formerly of this city, has been in town this week.

Mrs. Wm. B. Rogers of Boston, has rented her Newport cottage and will spend the coming season in Europe.

St. George's Chapel has contracted for its new organ which is expected to be in place early in June.

Dr. Duncan McKim, of New York, has rented Mr. LeRoy King's cottage on Bellevue avenue for the coming season.

Mr. B. W. Smith, of Minnesota, gave an interesting talk on missionary subjects at the Second Baptist church, this city, Wednesday evening.

Mr. A. P. Baker has rented to Mr. Thomas Harris of Providence Mr. T. A. Havemeyer's cottage on Washington street.

A. P. Baker has rented the Burnes cottage on Hazard avenue to William Oothout of New York for the coming season.

To-morrow is missionary Sunday at the Thames Street M. E. church, and Rev. D. A. Jordan, the presiding elder, will officiate.

Messrs. Brown & Howard have been awarded the contract for furnishing fuel for the fire department for the next four months.

The Board of Aldermen will meet as a board of canvassers next Saturday and revise and correct the ward lists for the State election.

Fresh cases of measles are reported almost daily, and, what was generally thought impossible, many children are having the disease for the second time.

Schooner Rifleman, Capt. Muller, of New London for Mystic, made Newport harbor Wednesday morning in a somewhat crippled condition.

Commodore William Edgar, one of our well-known summer residents, died in Washington on Tuesday last. His Newport cottage is on Beach street and Sunnyside place.

Poetry.

Friendship.

BY HARRY HILBRETH.

If there's one thing more than others
That emotion always sends
To a tired and weary wanderer,
'Tis the memory of his friends.

Time may drift him seaward over,
Tide may waft his bark away,
Homeward turns his better nature,
To his friends he longs to say.

Words that burn within his bosom,
Thoughts that daily, hourly come,
Of life's friendship oft remembered
In the sacred ties of home.

Genius may give power and plenty,
Fit us for important ends,
But the drive-wheel of promotion
Is the recommend of friends.

As the magnet of the compass
Turns the needle to the pole,
So the heart of friendship ever
Nerves the impulse of the soul;

Sends the warmest, richest feeling
Through the heart, though sad or gay,
Wakens in our inmost nature
Thoughts that live beyond to-day.

What are riches, power and plenty,
If to gain them all depends
On the risk of health or honor
Ever absent from our friends?

Often tender words have fallen
On a heart all worn and weak,
Driving back the tide of sorrow,
Waking thoughts that none can speak,

And our thoughts will span the empire,
Or e'en fly beyond the sea,
Touching tender chords of friendship,
Keeping silent company.

Then be brave and *own your friendship*,
Press the hand of friends you see,
One good word or act of kindness
Vibrates through eternity.

A Poem by King Ludwig.*

Believe him not honest, howe'er his fame,
Who would in aught assail thy friend's good name.

Though all the world this friend of thine decry,
Trust in him still, and give the world the lie.

Only the love that lives on to the end
Deserves Heaven's royal gift—a faithful friend,
The word no boon or blessing can impart
Of worth so priceless as a friend's true heart.

Of sacred power possessed, this magic stone
Works miracles for steadfast faith alone.
Tarnished it grows if doubt's breath pass it o'er,
And broken once no art can it restore.

Is such a gem intrusted to thy care,
Guard well the treasure—keep its lustre fair.
Let the wide world within its compass vast
Be but the ring that holds in setting fast.
This one pure jewel 'mid the world's alloy,
Whose potent spell transforms its grief to joy.

Art thou a beggar of all else bereft,
Thou'rt rich and blest while one true friend is left.
Hast won the loftiest throne, thou'rt poor, indeed,
If no friend's heart respond to thy heart's need.

*The late unfortunate King of Bavaria was endowed with poetic gifts which he chose to hide carefully from the world. A collection of his poems exist in a luxurious edition of but a single volume designed for the author's sole use. The above lines are a close translation of a poem written by Ludwig's own hand. This poem, inclosed in a plain gold frame, hung above the writing desk of the King's study in the royal palace at Munich.

FRANCES A. SHAW.

Lines.

BY MISARDIE.

Little feet, I hear them patter
Up the broad hall stair,
Little voice so sweetly calling
Through the quiet air.
Then blue eyes peep roguishly
O'er my dusty books,
Chasing away my cares and fears
With their coaxing looks.

Little head, now closely nestled
Underneath my chin,
Drowsy eyes, now softly drooping
Love and light closed in.
Baby fingers tucked in mine,
Soft curls brush my cheek,
We're sailing to the land of Nod
Baby has gone to sleep.

Selected Tale.

BY THE WAVES.

"And why we named her Muriel is a mystery to me," said good Mrs. Doyle, folding up her mending. "Mary Jane or Hannah Maria would have been jest as good and a sight more suitable; but I read novels when I was young, and see that name somewhere, and it kinder pleased me—so I must go and call her Muriel."

And, indeed, Muriel Doyle was little like her sweet, ethereal name. A strong, lithe, healthy fisherman's daughter, with brown eyes, brown hair, brown cheeks, brown hands; hands that could wield an oar and trim a sail as well as her father's own. A veritable child of nature, wild and free as the place she loved so well: and yet, not ignorant and uncultured. Muriel Doyle was well versed in the lore of books, and nature had given her the ease and grace and dignity that others get by culture.

"My sea bird!" her father called her, and the name was like the wild, glad young thing. When they could not find her about the house, they sought her by the sea, and they always found her, strolling idly down the beach, sitting among the rocks, and watching the waves with dreamy eyes, chasing the surges like a child. She was a child in guileless innocence and freedom from art; but in maturity of brain and heart she was a woman at seventeen.

Half a mile from the cottage of the Doyles, a grand new hotel was being built; another season would see their quiet home turned into a seaside resort, and Muriel was not pleased at the thought of the coming change. She loved her wild rocks and lonely beach as they were, and she did not want to see them changed to fashionable promenades. But Muriel's dissatisfaction could not change the aspect of affairs: she knew that the fashionables were surely coming.

She was thinking, rather sorrowfully and perhaps a little maniably, of that, as she wandered down the sands one day, thinking how she was soon to be driven from her favorite haunts, and a bright flame came into her eyes and cheeks, and she stamped her foot upon the sand, exclaiming aloud:

"They shall not drive me away! I will not exile myself from the sea because they come!" And then she stopped suddenly and caught her breath: for turning round a jagged point of rocks, Muriel was upon the vanguard of the invaders.

Two young men—one of them a commonplace, handsomish young fellow—sat upon a stone, and held a portfolio upon his knee—a sketcher. The other stood leaning against a rock beside him, and looking down indifferently upon the half-finished sketch on his companion's knee. A tall, grave man of twenty-seven, with a magnificent head from which he had removed his hat; dark, half-curling short hair, eyes blue, and dark and splendid; a face that was perfect in beauty, and a commanding, stately figure, half-covered by a loose cloak, flung over one shoulder: a very handsome man, but grave to sadness; a man who had suffered, and not lightly.

Muriel hesitated whether to go back or pass them; then a proud impulse bade her to go on.—Both looked up as her light step crossed the sands, and both bowed as she slightly glanced at them. They were gentlemen. She inclined her head a little as she passed.

The next moment she heard the younger of the two whisper:

"What a striking face! I wonder if

"Hush! She will hear you," warned the other; and Muriel, turning, saw the half-contemptuous curl of his lip.

"I have heard," she said quietly, coming back. "You may sketch my face if you choose."

"May I? A thousand thanks."

"None at all, if you please," returned Muriel, composedly seating herself, and drawing her shawl about her. "I am curious to see a picture of myself. Shall I take off my hat?"

"If you will be so good;" and Muriel lifted the broad hat from her sunny brown curls, and quietly proceeded to sit for her portrait.

The young man sketched busily away, making no effort to conceal his admiration of his "subject," an admiration to which Muriel was quite indifferent. Meanwhile the second gentleman, who had not spoken, stood silently studying the face that his companion had sketched.

It was well worth studying; no ordinary face, though not wonderfully beautiful. The brown eyes, and graceful features, and smiling, red lips were pretty and attractive, but there was a certain power and attraction in Muriel's face which it did not owe to its prettiness, which would have been there still had she grown plain.

It was an expression not easily transferred to paper, and the tall gentleman looked somewhat contemptuously upon the finished sketch, when it was handed to him for judgment; then he remarked:

"The lady is a better judge," and passed it to Muriel.

She glanced at it, shook her head and smiled, and returned it to the sketcher. He colored a little, as he asked:

"Well, do you like it? Is it good?"

"It will do; but I could make a better," said Muriel, briefly.

"Do you sketch?" he asked, wonderingly; and he did not think she saw or understood his glance at her dress, and from that to the cottage, which he guessed was her home. But she did, and smiled slightly, as she answered:

"Sometimes."

"Will you—" he hesitated, then offering her his portfolio, "will you show me a specimen?"

"Your face?" queried Muriel, as she quietly received the materials.

He assented, and bending over the paper she shortly returned to him an outline sketch of his face, not a finished sketch at all, but so like that it was wonderful. He looked from the picture to her, then laughed and said:

"Upon my word, I shall take care how I display my amateur attempts again, lest I flourish them in the face of a genius."

Muriel smiled carelessly, and rising from her rocky seat, was about to go, when the silent gentleman spoke:

"Pardon me, would you sketch me?"

For answer, Muriel resumed her seat and took up her pencil again. Now and then, as she worked, she glanced at the grave stranger, and her own face seemed to catch the shadow from it, growing almost as grave as his. She gave more finish and completeness to this picture than she had bestowed upon the first,

As she was about to hand it to the "original," a sudden impulse caused her to withhold it, an arch smile took the place of her gravity, and bending low her head, till the curls fell over and concealed her work, she added a few lines about the mouth and brow; then with a laugh dancing in her eyes, she placed it in his hand.

It was his face, as real and vivid almost as its reflection in a glass; but his face was transfigured. The cloud of sadness was replaced by a smile; such a warm, frank, glowing smile as gladdens the heart to see it; the real sunshine of feeling.

At first he looked at it in a puzzled way, as if wondering what she had done to his face, until his companion, looking over his shoulder, uttered an exclamation of surprise, and then burst out:

"Owen, I believe she has second sight! She has drawn you as you looked six years ago in the college days. Old fellow, if you knew how smiles become you, you would not be so chary of them."

Owen's dark blue eyes brightened for a moment with something akin to the smile that glorified them in the picture; then he smiled, and his face grew sad again.

"You are a strange girl" he said, looking curiously at Muriel. "Do you know what I would give to feel again as you have made me look?"

"You are rich, I suppose" answered Muriel, simply; "and you would give your whole fortune—at least, I would, in your place."

A look of perfect agony swept across his handsome face, and he cried, passionately:

"I would! girl, I am very rich, and I would give ten times as great wealth, if I had it, to bring back——" he stopped abruptly, and turned away. He came back immediately, and again addressing Muriel, thanked her for the picture; and then, as she was turning away, he hesitatingly asked her name.

"Muriel Doyle," she replied.

"And mine is Egbert Owen," he said. "Will you remember my name and me?"

She bowed, smiled, and walked lightly away, never glancing back, though she knew they watched her till the rocks hid her from their sight.

"What a handsome man he was," she soliloquized, walking up the beach towards her home. "But how sad and grave, and how sorrowfully he spoke. I wonder what his trouble is? perhaps he is in love and she wont have him. She must be a perfect idiot!"

Muriel did remember Egbert Owen. That was her first adventure, and he was its hero, (for she scarcely thought of the others); but she never expected to meet him again.

The winter passed away and the summer came again, and with it came the crowd of visitors to the new hotel.

Muriel's quiet haunts were made to ring with gaiety, and since their seclusion was gone their chiefest charm was lost for her. Yet still she sometimes sought them, at times when she was not likely to meet the fashionables. On one of these occasions she was sitting among the rocks when two women came and sat down near her, but out of sight, and talked.

Muriel scarcely heard them, until one mentioned a familiar name: then she listened intently.

"Yes," one of them had remarked, "she was married yesterday to the banker from Chicago."

"I expected it long ago," sagely observed lady number two. "By the way, did you ever hear of the affair between her and Egbert Owen?"

"No, indeed: what about it?"

"She was engaged to him," said the other. "It was some years ago, before he went to California. He just about worshiped her, they say, and she pretended to be very devoted to him; it is likely she wanted his money. Well, one day she got hold of that trumped-up story about insanity in his family, and she broke on the engagement, all in a flash.

"The poor fellow was half crazy, but she would not listen to one word from him. She treated him shamefully, called him an impostor, and accused him of deceiving her, and sent him away half maddened. My cousin, Dr. Thorne, says if there had been a particle of insanity in his veins, it would have shown

The only instance of insanity in the family was a sort of a cousin by marriage; but that was enough to make a rumor, of course."

"And that explains Egbert Owen's melancholy ways, I suppose," queried the other.

"Yes; he has never been the same man since. He went off to California, and only came back last year. He is so changed, poor fellow. Was that the lunch bell? Dear me! we shall be late!" and the two hastened up to the hotel.

And Muriel went home, and thought more than ever of Egbert Owen.

The summer and the early autumn waned, and the guests, one by one, went home from the hotel by the sea, till only two or three were left; and Muriel took to walking on the sands and chasing the surges again.—She was standing on the beach, one glorious autumn day, watching the sea gulls at their play, when a step came to her side.

"Muriel Doyle!"

She turned quickly, knowing the voice. It was Egbert Owen. A smile, that she was quick to see, came into his face, and he said, gently:

"You have remembered me, then?"

"Yes, I have remembered you, Mr. Owen."

"Am I changed?" he asked.

"Yes," she replied slowly, looking into his face, and smiling into his eyes that would smile back now. "Yes, you are happier."

"I am happier, Muriel Doyle," he responded. Then he talked a little of the sea view and the birds, and then he went away.

But he came again the next day, and the next, and Muriel learned that he was staying up at the lonely hotel.—Every day, now, he came to meet her on the shore and she walked with him up and down the long, even stretch of sand; and the hour when they met came to be the brightest of the long, bright twenty-four to Muriel. She loved Egbert Owen; she did not seek to believe otherwise.

"Muriel," he said to her one day, when they sat together by the sea; "Muriel, I am going away next week."

"Going away!" Her cheeks grew pale, and her hand grasped tightly the bit of stick she was twirling.

"Yes; will you go with me, Muriel."

The color came back to her cheek, and she looked into his eyes with a shy, soft light in the soft depth of her own, but she did not speak.

"Listen, Muriel, while I tell you my story," he said.

And he held her little brown hand in his while he told her the story she had heard before. The story of his unhappy love for a woman who had been so false to him, and made his life so sad.

"She is married now," he added. "I presume she will be happy with her husband; I hope she will. I have ceased to care for her."

Muriel did not tell him then that she had heard the story before.

"Yes," answered Muriel.

Mrs. Doyle, who will not go to live in the city, but likes to visit her daughter there, insists that the reason she knows Muriel's husband is a little conceited about his handsome face, is because the only picture in his own room is a pencil sketch of himself.

"And the frame cost $300, if you'll believe me!" she told Mr. Doyle.

Booth Barn Storming.

The Buffalo Times tells the following good story about Edwin Booth: Once, during the days of his early struggles, Booth was "barn storming down in Virginia, at a place called Lee's Landing. The improvised theatre was a tobacco ware house, and it was crowded by planters for miles around. Booth and his companions had arranged to take the weekly steamer expected to call late at night, and between the acts were busy packing up. The play was "The Merchant of Venice," and they were just going on for the trial scene when they heard a whistle, and the manager came running in to say the steamer had arrived, and would leave again in ten minutes. As that was their only chance for a week of getting away they were in a terrible quandary.

"If we explain matters," said the manager, "they will think they are being cheated, and we shall have a free fight. The only thing is for you fellows to get up some sort of natural-like impromptu ending for the piece, and ring down the curtain. Go right ahead, ladies and gentlemen, and take your cue, from Ned here," and he hurried away to get the luggage aboard.

Ned, of course, was Bassanio, and he resolved to rely on the ignorance of the Virginians of those days to pull through all right., So, when old George Buggles—who was doing Shylock—began to sharpen his knife on his boot, Booth walked straight up to him and solemnly said:

"You are bound to have the flesh, are you?"

"You bet your life!" said Buggles.

"Now, I'll make you one more offer," continues Booth. "In addition to this bag of ducats I'll throw in two kegs of niggerhead terbacker, a shot-gun, and two of the best coon dogs in the State."

"I'm blamed if I don't do it!" responded Shylock, much to the approbation of the audience, who were tobacco-raisers and coon-hunters to a man.

"And to show that there's no ill-feelings," put in Portia, "we'll wind up with a Virginny reel.

When they got on board the steamer the captain, who had witnessed the conclusion of the play remarked:

"I'd like to see the whole of that play some time, gentlemen. I'm blamed if I thought that fellow Shakespeare had so much snap in him."

What the Old Gentleman Thought He Would Do.

An old gentleman not noted for the regularity of his attendance at church was taken ill, and a very kind clergyman thought he could call on him. He found the sick man reading the scriptures, and somewhat puzzled at the passage "Good master, what shall I do to inherit eternal life? Sell all that thou hast and distribute unto the poor, and thou shalt have treasures in heaven."

Said the sick man: "How is a man to live if he sells all his property and gives it away."

The reverend gentleman thinking that he could make the matter plain by a simple illustration said: "You have some property, have you not?"

"Yes, I have some. Ten or twelve thousand dollars, I suppose. Enough to keep me."

"Well, suppose an angel should come from God and say to you, that if you would sell all of your property, and give the proceeds to the poor, you should have every thing you desire for your comfort in this life, and eternal happiness hereafter. Now what would you do? Would you trust God?"

After a few moments of reflection the old man replied:

"I think I would keep the stuff in my own hands.

Those who in the confidence of superior capacities or attainments, neglect the common maxims of life, should be reminded that nothing will supply the want of prudence; but the negligence and irregularity, long continued, will make knowledge useless, wit ridiculous, and genius contemptible.

An Impediment to the Higher Education of Women.

Substantial progress has been made during the last few years in the cause of female education. The favor with which intelligent public opinion has regarded an extension to women of all the educational advantages enjoyed by the other sex has spread so widely that it can almost be called unanimous. Those cantankerous old fogies who affected to believe that "women's mission," as they call it, was to mind babies and run the kitchen, have long since disappeared. Only occasionally do we find a specimen of that silly class of objectors who think that women are designed to look pretty and chatter amiably and who don't think they require any flower or Euclid in order to develope such accomplishments. The secular business of life is a rational enjoyment of one's powers and faculties. Education is merely an essential means to this end, and who is there to deny that women have as much right to enjoy life and all its nobler pleasures as men?

And yet the practical establishment of this reform has not been general. A careful statistician reports that there are in America 1,801 institutions devoted to higher education. Attending these are 103,570 young men and but 30,587 women. These figures are very unsatisfactory to the advocates of the reform. To be sure, a large measure of encouragement is afforded by the gradual removal of obstacles in the way of sending young women to college. In every civilized country notable strides have been made in the extension of to them of the first-class advantages. Colleges devoted purely to female education are rapidly increasing and are financially well supported. The German universities are generally open to them. In France the reform has received such an impetus that even agricultural and mechanical schools for girls have been recently started. A magnificent female university at Moscow has been arranged for and will soon be built, while here in America young women are accorded exceptional facilities.

There must be some other reason for the disproportion in the number of male and female students than can be charged to a lack of opportunity for girls, and we think it is to be found in a certain domestic prejudice that exists against sending them away from home. As a rule parents, and mothers especially, are reluctant enough about sending their boys away. That contingency, however, they have prepared themselves for. They have accepted it as inevitable, but the idea of parting with a daughter just when she is blossoming into womanhood is extremely unwelcome. Reason may say that it is for the best. The cold theory of ushering her into social life accomplished and well-informed may seem wise and desirable, but experience shows that objections on her part are listened to with an acquiescent spirit. The girls who go to college are almost entirely the girls who want to go.

It will be necessary for those who desire to see the higher education of women a commonly accepted fact to turn their batteries against this sentiment. It will be hard to deal with. It proceeds from an affection with which all humanity sympathizes. The time must come when parents will be ashamed to give their sons better educational opportunities than they give their daughters. In 1880 the census showed that 151,375 of our 228,710 school-teachers were women. This startling fact is of itself a loud demand for the general extension of the reform. No one influence is more powerful in shaping our National destiny than that of persons who are shaping the minds and characters of those who make it. In these days of progress, the best mental training that, in the nature of things, is possible, is a young woman's right. It should be given her as a matter of course, and as freely as the clothes she wears.—[N. Y. Tribune.

The Drudgery of Life.

The work of a day in any given line of labor is a history in brief of the work of a lifetime, and when we take up the thread of duty it is well to remember that one day is but the fellow of another, and patiently toil on to the end. Labor is not in itself painful, though there are many who make it so, for it is a familiar fact that the hardest tasks are often accomplished without causing distress or overtaxing the strength of a single man among many hundreds, each of whom has had a difficult part to do in their performance. It so happens, however, that circumstances of a disturbing nature often occur which give rise to discontent among men and women everywhere. They may proceed from disease, anxiety and the mental strain to which nervous temperaments are apt to subject persons ambitious of rapid advancement in condition of fortune. The mechanic who falls a prey to discontent becomes weary with his work long before the day is ended, while his more cheerful companion at the same bench wonders that the day has ended so soon. The housewife, inspired by hopes which are constantly failing of realization, grows pale and weary, broods over the drudgery of every-day life, and sighs for a season of rest, sometimes even for the rest of death; while the servant girl trained to toil, performs the roughest duties cheerily, and sallies out upon her holiday with rosy cheeks and sparkling eyes, as if life were filled with visions of paradise, and its burdens were but bagatelles. Illustrations such as these may be drawn from every sphere of labor to show how much of the weariness of life is the product of over-sensitiveness, of misdirected hope, of expectations not justified by circumstances, and a multitude of other contributing causes, all of which might, for the most part, be prevented by the cultivation of a patient and contented spirit. Good health usually attends upon patience and contentment, but even where health is wanting, the mind so equipped can bear up against the ills of life much better that that of the robust, but fretful man or woman. It was aptly written by a famous poet—"The every day cares and duties which men call drudgery, are the weights and counterpoises of the clock of time, giving its pendulum a true vibration and its hands a regular motion; and when they cease to hang upon the wheels, the pendulum no longer swings, the hands no longer move; the clock stands still." The "drudgery of life" is life itself, and for the lack of it many a retired merchant and professional man has hastened to his grave or hung tremblingly upon the brink of it, a physical and sometimes a mental wreck, needed to be tended like a child long before the period which nature claims as the age of second childhood. It is well, therefore, to look at the patient side of life for our examples; to avoid the teachings of those who "imagine a vain thing," set up false gods and sow the seed of discontent; and to live and labor with the consciousness that we have not in our pride or our folly doomed ourselves to the "toil of dropping buckets into empty wells and growing old in drawing nothing up."—[Baltimore Sun.

It is Heaven upon earth to have a man's mind move in charity, rest in Providence, and turn upon the poles of truth.

Beecher at His Best.

Nowhere can a man get real root-room and spread out his branches till they touch the morning and the evening, but in his own house.

The real man is one who always finds excuses for others, but never excuses himself.

Men have different spheres. It is for some to evolve great moral truths, as the heavens evolve stars, to guide the sailor on the sea: and the traveler on the desert; and it is for some, like the sailor and the traveler, simply to be guided.

In the morning we carry the world, like Atlas; at noon we stop and bend beneath it, and at night it crushes us flat to the ground.

Any feeling that takes a man away from his home is a traitor to the household.

A man ought to carry himself in the world as an orange tree would if it could walk up and down in the garden—swinging perfume from every little censer it holds up to the air.

The superfluous blossoms on a fruit tree are meant to symbolize the large way in which God loves to do pleasant things.

Our best actions are often those of which we are unconscious; but this can never be unless we are always yearning to do good.

In this world it is not what we take up, but what we give up, that makes us rich.

A helping word to one in trouble is often like a switch on a railroad track—but one inch between wreck and smooth-rolling prosperity.

As flowers never put on their best clothes on Sunday, but wear their spotless raiments and exhale their odor every day, so let your Christain life free from stain, ever give forth the fragrance of the love of God.

What cares the child when the mother rocks it, though all storms beat without? So, we if God doth shield and tend us, shall be heedless of the tempests and blasts of life, blow they ever so rudely.

You have seen a ship out on the bay swinging with the tide, and seeming as if it would follow it; and yet cannot, for down beneath the water it is anchored. So many a soul sways toward heaven, but cannot ascend thither because it is anchored to some secret sin. —[Random Extracts from Mr. Beecher's Sermons.

Wealthy Misery.

At New Brunswick, N. J., the wealthy and eccentric family of Denmeads have lived for years in a wretched underground hovel, and furnished food for much gossip. For two months Mrs. Samuel Denmead has not been seen. Every outsider has been excluded from the hovel, and this, with the fact that the woman's husband recently ordered coffins by the wholesale from a local carpenter, caused suspicion. One day last week, the police were ordered to enter the place. John Denmead resisted, but was easily overcome. When the door was opened a frightful stench assailed the officers, and in a rear room were found the bodies of Cornelius and Robert Denmead, horribly decomposed. John and Samuel Denmead were taken into custody. A coroner's jury was impanneled to determine the cause of the death of the Denmeads. John Denmead says that they both died five weeks ago, and that he wanted to have them buried and out of the way, but Samuel would not listen to it. When Samuel was taken into the washroom of the jail to be given a bath, he fought like a tiger.

Bernhardt and Her Blushing Skeleton.

I don't know if this story has ever been in print, but if so, it is good enough to be repeated, now Sarah Bernhardt is marching on to Boston. One night after a supper at the house of the actress, an American lady who was presented was invited to view mademoiselle's bedroom and its eccentric contents. Beside the downy couch of genius stood the skeleton which rumor had often given to Bernhardt as a companion, and the visitor drew back in terror so perfect was its anatomical articulation. Her hostess laughingly declared that "he" was alive and then threw herself with rapture on the skeleton's neck, at the same time imprinting an ardent kiss on the skull. "There, you see he is conscious," exclaimed the actress. "Yes," retorted her visitor, "he is even blushing for you!" Sarah's very vermillion lips had left two red spots on the osseous cheek.

To be Discharged.

"Young man!" shouted the retail tobacconist to his clerk. "Didn't I caution you to keep your eyes peeled for plugged silver coins?" "Yes, sir." "Well, here's a plugged half dollar which you must have taken in this afternoon while I was out." "Yes, sir. I hadn't the moral courage to refuse." "Oh, you hadn't? Well, on Saturday night you can take your pay and go. I don't want a boy here who will let a scoundrel impose on him in that fashion. Would you know the despicable villian again?" "Oh, yes, sir; I know him well." "Who was it? "Your father!"—[Detroit Free Press.

"I didn't know before that Patti was born in Indiana," observed the Snake editor. "Well, she wasn't," replied the Horse Editor. "No? Well, here's an item saying that she never washes her face."

A Nebraska undertaker is named Coffin C. Bier. He is a grave man.

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100 Doses One Dollar.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

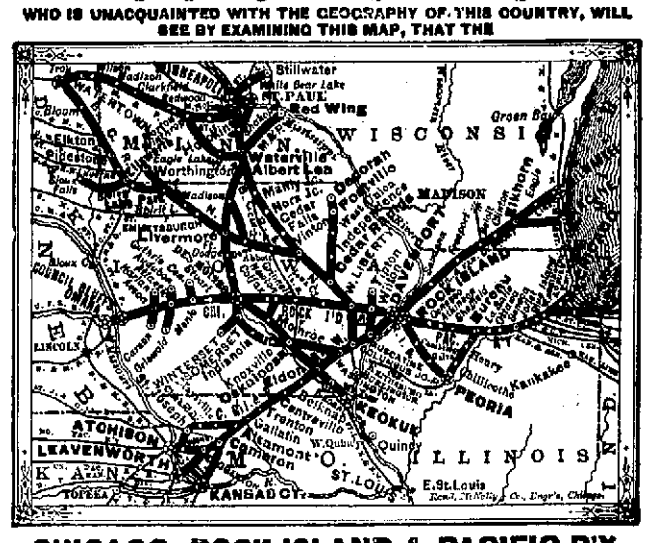
"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 182 Fulton Street, N. Y.

A MAN

WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY, WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP, THAT THE



CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC R'Y

By reason of its central position, close relation to principal lines East of Chicago and continuous lines at terminal points West, Northwest and Southwest—is the only true middle-link in that transcontinental system which invites and facilitates travel and traffic in either direction between the Atlantic and Pacific.

The Rock Island main line and branches include Chicago, Joliet, Ottawa, La Salle, Peoria, Geneseo, Moline and Rock Island, in Illinois; Davenport, Muscatine, Washington, Fairfield, Ottumwa, Oskaloosa, West Liberty, Iowa City, Des Moines, Indianola, Winterset, Atlantic, Knoxville, Audubon, Harlan, Guthrie Centre and Council Bluffs, in Iowa; Gallatin, Trenton, St. Joseph, Cameron and Kansas City, in Missouri; Leavenworth and Atchison, in Kansas; Albert Lea, Minneapolis and St. Paul, in Minnesota; Watertown in Dakota, and hundreds of intermediate cities, towns and villages.

THE GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE

Guarantees Speed, Comfort and Safety to those who travel over it. Its roadbed is thoroughly ballasted. Its track is of heavy steel. Its bridges are solid structures of stone and iron. Its rolling stock is perfect as human skill can make it. It has all the safety appliances that mechanical genius has invented and experience proved valuable. Its practical operation is conservative and methodical—its discipline strict and exacting. The luxury of its passenger accommodations is unequaled in the West—unsurpassed in the world.

ALL EXPRESS TRAINS between Chicago and the Missouri River consist of comfortable DAY COACHES, magnificent PULLMAN PALACE PARLOR and SLEEPING CARS, elegant DINING CARS providing excellent meals, and —between Chicago, St. Joseph, Atchison and Kansas City—restful RECLINING CHAIR CARS.

THE FAMOUS ALBERT LEA ROUTE

Is the direct, favorite line between Chicago and Minneapolis and St. Paul. Over this route solid Fast Express Trains run daily to the summer resorts, picturesque localities and hunting and fishing grounds of Iowa and Minnesota. The rich wheat fields and grazing lands of interior Dakota are reached via Watertown.

A short desirable route, via Seneca and Kankakee, offers superior inducements to travelers between Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Lafayette and Council Bluffs, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, Kansas City, Minneapolis, St. Paul and intermediate points.

All classes of patrons, especially families, ladies and children, receive from officials and employes of Rock Island trains protection, respectful courtesy and kindly attention.

For Tickets, Maps, Folders—obtainable at all principal Ticket Offices in the United States and Canada—or any desired information, address,

R. R. CABLE, Pres't & Gen'l M'g'r, Chicago. E. ST. JOHN, Ass't Gen'l M'g'r, Chicago. E. A. HOLBROOK, Gen'l Tkt. & Pass. Agt., Chicago.

SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO

FOR SALE BY AGENTS IN EVERY TOWN.

Since 1865 this fertilizor has proved like Farm-yard manure, good for any crop, on any soil, in any climate.

Try it alongside of brands which advertise attractive "valuations," and see if the latter even equal it in their effect on the soil. Any farmer may thus learn to his own satisfaction the doubtful value of "commercial valuations," as against the agricultural value of a good fertilizer.

Apply for Pamphlets, etc., to

CLIDDEN & CURTIS, Boston, Mass.,
General Selling Agents,

Pacific Guano Company.

For sale by GEO. A. WEAVER, Newport; PEARSE & EASTERBROOKS, Fall River; HART & AIKIN, New Bedford.

S. S. S. CURES Cancer, Scrofula, Eczema, Blood Poison Malaria, Ulcers, and all Diseases Caused from Impure Blood

Cancer of the Tongue.

My wife, some three or four years ago, was troubled with an ulcer on the side of her tongue near the throat. The pain was incessant, causing loss of sleep and producing great nervous prostration. Accompanying this trouble was rheumatism. It had passed from the shoulders and centered in the wrist of one hand, she almost losing the use of it. Between the suffering of the two, life had grown burdensome. By the use of a half-dozen small-sized bottles of Swift's Specific, she was entirely relieved and restored to health. This was three years ago, and there has been no return of the disease. H. L. MIDDLEBROOKS.

Sparta, Ga., June 5, 1886.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga. 157 W. 23d St., N. Y.

WILLIAM C. LANGLEY & SON

MERCHANT TAILORS,

174 & 176 Thames, cor. Mary St

SPRING AND SUMMER SUITINGS.

Overcoatings and Pantaloon GOODS

In all the new and desirable styles Tailoring in all its branches.

A NEW LINE OF

CARPETS

—AT—

M. Cottrell's.

NEW STYLES IN

CHAMBER FURNITURE!

NEW LINE OF

PAPER HANGINGS.

Furniture of all Descriptions, Carpets, Oil Cloths and Mattings.

M. COTTRELL,

COTTRELL BLOCK,

11-16 Next to the Post Office.

Prepared Coke.

An excellent Summer fuel,
Kindles quickly and
Makes an intense fire,
Especially good for open grates.
Cleanly, convenient and economical
Delivered anywhere within the compact part of the city.
Leave orders at either office

181 THAMES ST.

—OR—

557 THAMES ST.

THIS IS THE SEASON

When you can secure especial bargains in the common or unprepared coke when taken in quantities of one hundred bushels or upwards at the Works. For terms, apply at either office.

THE NEWPORT

Gas Light Co:

FOR SALE CHEAP.

A good second-hand square piano. Apply to

JOHN VARS,

Teacher, Tuner and Dealer, No. 6 Sherman street.

Traveler's Directory.

Old Colony Steamboat Co.

FALL RIVER LINE

FARES REDUCED.

Newport to New York, - - - $2 00

Tickets limited. Corresponding reduction to all other points South and West of New York.

STEAMERS

PROVIDENCE AND OLD COLONY

leave Newport for New York at 6 P. M. week days from Long Wharf south. Annex connection to and from Brooklyn and Jersey City. AN ORCHESTRA ON EACH STEAMER. Returning, leave New York daily, Sundays excepted, at 5.00 P. M. from Pier 28, N. R., foot of Murray street. Staterooms to New York and tickets to all points South and West may be obtained at the office of New York & Boston Dispatch Express Co., 175 Thames Street, Newport.

J. R. KENDRICK, Gen'l Manager.
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. H. JORDAN, Agent.
Newport, R. I.

Newport & Wickford

Railroad and Steamboat Co.

Carrying United States Mail.

Direct Route from Newport

—TO—

New York & Providence.

Steamer Eolus

Will commence Monday, Nov. 1, 1886, leaving Newport three times daily (Sundays excepted.)

7.00 A. M.—For New York, also Kingston, Westerly, Stonington, New London, and New Haven. Arriving in New York at 3.30 P. M. Also due in Providence at 9.10 A. M.

10.15 A. M.—For New York by New York Express, stopping at Kingston, Westerly, Stonington, New London, Saybrook, New Haven, Bridgeport, Norwalk and Stamford. Due in New York at 4.58 P. M. Close connection at Saybrook with trains for Hartford. Also with train due in Providence at 12.15 P. M., and Boston at 1.40 P. M.

3.30 P. M.—For New York connecting with train leave Providence at 4 P. M. and due in New York at 12.50 A. M. also Providence and Boston by 2 P. M. Fast Express from New York, arriving in Providence at 5.40 P. M. and Boston at 6.05 P. M.;

Returning Connects with Trains leaving New York via. New Haven R. R. as follows:

8.00 A. M.—For Newport, by Boston Express Train, arriving in Newport at 2.25 P. M.

2.00 P. M.—For Newport, Fast Express, with Drawing Room Cars, arriving at Newport at 7.40 P. M.

5.30 P. M.—From Providence for Newport (Wickford Special), arrive at Wickford at 6.30 P. M. and Newport at 7.40 P. M.

Connecting from Newport for Providence daily as follows: 7.00 and 10.15 A. M., 3.30 P. M., and from Providence for Newport at 7.30, A. M., 12.30 and 5.30 P. M.

J. B. GARDINER, Supt., Providence.
C. U. COFFIN, Agent, Newport.

Old Colony Railroad.

WEEK-DAY TRAINS.

ON and after Monday, October 18, 1886, trains will leave Newport, for Boston 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 2.55, 5.15 P. M. RETURN, 5.50, 8.30, 11.40, A. M., 3.40, 4.45, *6.00 P. M. Trains from Boston are due at Newport at 9.00, 11.15 A. M., 2.20, 5.55, 8.15 P. M. For Portsmouth Grove, 7.35, 10.20, A. M., 12.55 P. M. RETURN, 18.47, 11.02 A. M., 12.05, 15.22, 17.52 P. M. For Coal Mines, 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 2.55 P. M. RETURN, 8.43, 10.57 A. M., 2.01, 5.35, 7.42 P. M. Bristol Ferry, 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 2.55, 5.15 P. M. RETURN, 8.30, 10.53 A. M., 1.56, 5.31, 7.29, P. M. Tiverton, 7.35, 10.20 A. M. 2.55, 5.15 P. M. RETURN, 8.31, 10.48 A. M., 1.50, 5.15 P. M. P. M. Fall River, 7.35, 5.29, 7.15, P. M. RETURN, 8.25, 10.20 A. M., 2.55 5.15 P. M. RETURN, 8.25, 10.38 A. M., 4.40, 5.19, 6.53 P. M. Taunton, 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 2.55, 5.15 P. M. RETURN, 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 2.55, 5.15 P. M. RETURN, (Central Station) 7.20, 9.51 A. M., 1.00, 6.05, *6.52 P. M.; (Dean Street), 4.43 P. M. Middleboro, 7.35, 10.20 A. M. 2.55, 5.15 P. M. RETURN, 8.40 A. M., 3.35, *6.09 P. M. Cape Cod, 7.35 A. M., 2.55 P. M. Plymouth, 2.56 P. M. New Bedford, 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 2.55, 5.15 P. M.; Return [Pearl Street) 5.10, 9.00, 10.55 A. M., 3.35, *5.55 P. M. Fitchburg and stations on Northern Division, 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 2.55 P. M. Lowell, 7.35 A. M. 2.55 P. M. Cottage City, Oak Bluffs, 7.35 A. M., Nantucket, 7.35 A. M. Providence, 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 5.15 P. M. RETURN 7.30, 9.35 A. M., 12.40, 4.15, *6.30 P. M.

Sunday trains leave Newport for Tiverton, Fall River, Taunton, Middleboro', Bridgewater, Brockton, Holbrook, So. Braintree and Boston, at 5.30 P. M.

Leaves Boston 4.45 A. M.

*Boat from Fall River.

†Will stop to leave passengers or when flagged.

J. R. KENDRICK, Gen'l Manager.
J. H. FRENCH, Div. Sup't. Boston
J. H. JORDAN, Ag't Newport. 10-16

CONTINENTAL STEAMBOAT CO.

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after Monday, Sept. 27th,

Steamers of this line will leave Newport for Providence, week days at 8.00 A. M. return at 4 P. M.

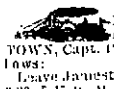
Stop at Conanicut Park and Prudence Park Tuesdays and Fridays only after Oct. 11th.

All freight must be delivered at the wharf thirty minutes before steamers leave to insure shipment on day of receipt.

A. LIVINGSTON MASON, Gen'l Manager.

FOR CONANICUT ISLAND.

Jamestown and Newport Steam Ferry Time Table.



ON AND AFTER MONDAY, March 7, 1887, until further notice, the steamer JAMESTOWN, Capt. P. H. Amherst, will run as follows:

Leave Jamestown 6.15, 8.15, 11.00 A. M., 1.30, 3.30, 5.45 P. M.

Leave Newport, 7.00, 9.15 A. M., 12.00 M., 2.45, 4.30, 6.15 P. M.

Or on arrival of Providence boat, Saturday only.

SUNDAYS.

Leave Jamestown 9.30 A. M., 4.00 P. M.
Leave Newport 10.15 A. M., 4.30 P. M.
Regular fare, 15c. Excursion tickets, 25c. Ten tickets, $1.00.

STAFFORD BRYER,

DEALER IN

FURNITURE, WALL PAPER and HOUSEHOLD DECORATIONS.

SEE THE

FOLDING ✠ BED,

156 Thames Street,

NEWPORT, R. I.

LADIES, try "PARLOR PRIDE" STOVE ENAMEL, and you will use no other Polish. Polish your Stoves and Ranges twice a year, the topping a week and you will have them beautifully enamaled; an ornament to any room. Ask your grocer or stove dealer for it. Circulars, chromo and price list sent on receipt of 10 cents. PARLOR PRIDE MFG. CO., 36 FULTON ST., BOSTON, MASS.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM the popular favorite for dressing the hair. Restoring color when gray, and preventing Dandruff, it cleanses the scalp, stops the hair falling, and is sure to please. 50c. and $1 sizes at Druggists.

Legal Notices.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, NEWPORT, } September 10th, A. D. 1886. }

NEWPORT, SC.

BY VIRTUE, and in pursuance of an Execution issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, within and for the County of Newport, on the twentieth day of July, A. D. 1886, and returnable to the November term of said Court, A. D. 1886, upon a judgment rendered by said Court on the fourteenth day of July, A. D. 1886, in favor of Patrick O'Brien, of the City and County of Newport, State of Rhode Island, plaintiff, and against John M. Lynch, John Sinnott and Mary A. Sinnott, wife of said John Sinnott, defendants, I have this day, at 30 minutes past 10 o'clock A. M., levied the said Execution on all the right, title and interest, which the said defendants, John M. Lynch, John Sinnott and Mary A. Sinnott, wife of said John Sinnott, had on the 27th day of March, A. D. 1886, at 15 minutes past 10 o'clock A. M., (the time of the attachment on the original writ,) in the said, in and to three certain lots or parcels of land, with all the buildings and improvements thereupon, and the appurtenances thereof, situated in said City of Newport, in said County of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: The first named lot is bounded Northerly on Green street, Easterly partly on the last and aboredescribed lot and partly on land now or late of Andrew Halph. Southerly partly on land now or late of said Halpin and partly on land now or late of Charles Cozzens, and Westerly partly on land now or late of Albert Cottrell and partly on land now or late of Rufus B. Kinsley. The third named lot is bounded Northerly on a way leading down Newman's Wharf, Easterly on land now or late of Charles Sherman, Southerly on land late of George Bowen, deceased, and Westerly on land of William P. Sheffield, Jr.,

AND

Notice is hereby given that I will sell the said attached estate at a Public Auction to be held at the Sheriff's Office in the State House in the City of Newport, in said County of Newport, on Monday, the 20th day of December, A. D. 1886, at 12 o'clock noon for the satisfaction of said Execution; debt, interest on the same, costs of suit, my own fees and all contingent expenses, if sufficient.

BENJ. EASTON, Jr., Sheriff.

11-27

Newport, Dec. 20th, A. D. 1886.

NEWPORT, SC.

The above advertised sale is hereby adjourned to Tuesday, the 18th day of January, A. D. 1887, at the same hour and place of sale above named.

BENJ. EASTON, Jr., Sheriff.

12-25

Newport, January, 17th, A. D. 1887.

NEWPORT, SC.

The above advertised sale is hereby adjourned to Monday, the 18th day of April, A. D. 1887, at the same hour and place of sale above named.

BENJ. EASTON, Jr., Sheriff.

1-22-3m

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

NEWPORT, SC. Sheriff's Office, Newport, } October 9th, A. D. 1886. }

BY VIRTUE and in pursuance of an Execution issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, within and for the County of Newport, on the thirtieth day of September, A. D. 1886, a true table to the November term of said Court, A. D. 1886, upon a judgment rendered by said Court on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1886, in favor of James J. Phelan and George W. Duval, partners, as Phelan and Duval, of the City, County and State of New York, plaintiffs, and against John Sinnott and Mary Ann Sinnott, his wife, both of Newport in the State of Rhode Island, defendants, I have this day at five minutes past 9 o'clock A. M., levied the said Execution on all the right, title and interest, which the said defendants, John Sinnott and Mary Ann Sinnott, had on the 24th day of April, A. D. 1886, at 45 minutes past 11 o'clock A. M. (the time of the attachment on the original writ, in this suit,) in and to the following named lots or parcels of land, with all the buildings, and improvements thereupon, and the appurtenances thereof, situated in said City of Newport in said County of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: the first named lot is bounded Northerly, on Green street 40 feet; Easterly on land now or late of Jesse Gardner 60 feet; Southerly on land now or late of ——— Congdon, and Westerly on land now or late of John Meyers 60 feet, be the said measurements more or less. The second named lot is bounded Northerly on Green street; Easterly partly on the last and above described lot and partly on land now or late of Andrew Halpin; Southerly partly on land now or late of said Halpin and partly on land now or late of Charles Cozzens, and Westerly partly on land now or late of Albert Cottrell and partly on land now or late of Rufus B. Kinsley. The third named lot is bounded Northerly on a way leading down Newman's Wharf; Easterly on land now or late of Charles Sherman; Southerly on land late of George Bowen, deceased, and Westerly on land of William P. Sheffield, Jr.

AND

Notice is hereby given that I will sell the said attached estate at a Public Auction to be held at the Sheriff's Office in the State House in the City of Newport in said County, on Monday, the 17th day of January, A. D. 1887, at 12 o'clock noon, for the satisfaction of said execution, debt, interest on the same, costs of suit, my own fees and all contingent expenses, if sufficient.

BENJ. EASTON, Jr., Sheriff.

12-25

Newport, January 17th, A. D. 1887.

NEWPORT, SC.

The above advertised sale is hereby adjourned to Monday, the 14th day of February, A. D. 1887, at the same hour and place of sale above named.

BENJ. EASTON, Jr., Sheriff.

1-22-4w

Newport, February 14, A. D. 1887.

NEWPORT, SC.

The above advertised sale is hereby adjourned to Monday, the 28th day of February, A. D. 1887, at the same hour and place of sale above-named. BENJ. EASTON, Jr., Sheriff.

2-19-2w

Newport, February 28, A. D. 1887.

NEWPORT, SC.

The above advertised sale is hereby adjourned to Monday, the 28th day of March, A. D. 1887, at the same hour and place of sale above-named. BENJ. EASTON, Jr., Sheriff.

3-5-4w

CARPETS,

OILCLOTHS,

Wall Papers,

WINDOW SHADES,

CURTAIN POLES,

DRAPERY MATERIALS,

—AND—

FURNITURE COVERINGS

Also a large line of

ENGLISH WOODSTOCK CARPETS

—AND—

RUGS and MATS.

W. C. Cozzens & Co.,

138 Thames St.

VITIATED BLOOD

Scrofulous, Inherited and Contagious Humors Cured by Cuticura.

THROUGH the medium of one of your books received through Mr. Frank T. Wray, Druggist, Apollo, Pa., I became acquainted with your CUTICURA REMEDIES, and take this opportunity to testify to you that their use has permanently cured me of one of the worst cases of blood poisoning, in connection with erysipelas, that I have ever seen, and this after having been pronounced incurable by some of the best physicians in our county. I take great pleasure in forwarding to you this testimonial, unsolicited as it is by you, in order that others suffering from similar maladies may be encouraged to give your CUTICURA REMEDIES a trial.

P. S. WHITLINGER, Leechburg, Pa.
Reference: FRANK T. WRAY, Druggist, Apollo, Pa.

SCROFULOUS ULCERS.

James E. Richardson, Custom House, New Orleans, on oath says: "In 1850 Scrofulous Ulcers broke out on my body until I was a mass of corruption. Everything known to the medical faculty was tried in vain. I became a mere wreck. At times could not lift my hands to my head, could not turn in bed; was in constant pain, and looked upon life as a curse. No relief or cure in ten years. In 1880 I heard of the CUTICURA REMEDIES, used them and was perfectly cured."

Sworn to before U. S. Com. J. D. CRAWFORD.

ONE OF THE WORST CASES.

We have been selling your CUTICURA REMEDIES for years, and have the first complaint yet to receive from a purchaser. One of the worst cases of Scrofula I ever saw was cured by the use of five bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP. The soap takes the "cake" here as a medical soap.

TAYLOR & TAYLOR, Druggists, Frankfort, Kan.

SCROFULOUS, INHERITED.

And Contagious Humors, with Loss of Hair, and Eruptions of the Skin, are positively cured by CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT internally, when all other medicines fail. Send for Pamphlet.

DRUGGISTS USE THEM.

We have obtained satisfactory results from the use of the Cuticura Remedies in our own family, and recommend them beyond any other remedies for diseases of the skin and blood. The demand for them grows as their merits become known.

MACMILLAN & CO., Druggists, Latrobe, Pa.

CUTICURA REMEDIES

are sold everywhere. Price: CUTICURA, the Great Skin Cure, 50 cents.; CUTICURA SOAP, an Exquisite Beautifier, 25 cts.; CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the New Blood Purifier, $1.00. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON.

PIMPLES, Blackheads, Skin Blemishes, and Baby Humors, use CUTICURA SOAP.

Choking Catarrh.

Have you awakened from a disturbed sleep with all the horrible sensations of an assassin clutching your throat and pressing the life-breath from your tightened chest? Have you noticed the languor and debility that succeed the effort to clear your throat and head of this catarrhal matter? What a depressing influence it exerts upon the mind, clouding the memory and filling the head with pains and strange noises! How difficult it is to rid the nasal passages, throat and lungs of this poisonous mucus all can testify who are afflicted with catarrh. How difficult to protect the system against its further progress towards the lungs, liver and kidneys, all physicians will admit. It is a terrible disease, and cries out for relief and cure.

The remarkable curative powers, when all other remedies utterly fail, of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE, are attested by thousands who gratefully recommend it to fellow-sufferers. No statement is made regarding it that cannot be substantiated by the most respectable and reliable references.

Each packet contains one bottle of the RADICAL CURE, one box of CATARRHAL SOLVENT, and an IMPROVED INHALER, with treatise and directions, and is sold by all druggists for $1.

POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON.

How My Side Aches.

From the bench and the counter, from the loom and sewing machine goes up the cry of pain and weakness. Aching Sides and Back, Kidney and Uterine Pains, Strains and Weakness, Coughs, Colds and Chest Pains, and every Pain and Ache of daily toil relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. New, elegant and infallible. At druggists, 25c.; five for $1.00; or of Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.

CATARRH

ELY'S CREAM BALM

Cleanses the Head. Allays Inflammation. Heals the Sores. Restores the Senses of Taste, Smell, Hearing. A quick Relief. A Positive Cure.

HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50c. at druggists; by mail registered, 60 cts. Circular free. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists Owego, N. Y.

CHASE'S RENOVATING COMPOUND FOR DISEASES OF POULTRY.

AT the solicitation of many people who have used this remedy for their poultry the discoverer has put it in the market.

JOHN H. CHASE, Proprietor, General Agency at Taylor's Pharmacy, 104 Thames street. 6-26

—AT—

HAZARD & HORTON'S, 42 Church St.,

You can find a nice line of Rattan Rockers and Chairs, Fancy Tables, Wall Cabinets and Stands. Also a large assortment of Writing Desks, Easels, and Chairs of almost every description. We also have a nice line of Chamber Suits, and Upholstered Furniture, Chiffoniers, Sideboards, Spring Beds, Hair Mattresses, and the best Woven Wire Mattresses in the market. We carry at all times a nice line of the latest patterns of Furniture Coverings in Tapestry, Plush, Velours, etc., and upholster and repair all kind of Furniture at short notice. Hair Mattresses and best quality of Feather Pillows and fine Furniture made to order.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

BAKER'S Breakfast Cocoa.

Warranted absolutely pure Cocoa, from which the excess of Oil has been removed. It has *three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, easily digested, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

HOW TO MAKE MONEY

BY DEALING IN

STOCKS, GRAIN, PROVISIONS, OIL, ETC.

EXPLANATORY PAMPHLET MAILED FREE.

LAURIE & CO., BANKERS & BROKERS, 856 Broadway (and branches), NEW YORK.

Carry Brothers!

Wholesale and retail dealers in

FISH, FRUIT, and EARLY PRODUCE

257 and 259 THAMES ST.,

J. J. CARRY, Newport, R. I

For the Children.

Two Little Sisters.

Margery and Dorothy Venable were the names of the two little sisters of my story. They had no nicknames; everybody called them Dorothy and Margery, which sounded rather long and old-fashioned for such little girls. Margery was the older, but they seemed about the same age; for while Margery was small and slender, with narrow little face, all pink and white like an azalea blossom, lit up by a pair of beautiful black-lashed gray eyes, Dorothy was large for her years, sturdy and solid, and had a round, laughing face, with black eyes and a thick bang of curly brown hair. They were exactly the same height; and Dorothy, who was the boldest and most daring, always took the lead in their plans and toys.

Did any of you ever have the fun of watching the building of a house in which you yourself were to live? Our little sisters had this pleasure, and they enjoyed every step in the new building. When the cellar was dug, they went every day to watch the laying of the foundation. They always took the kitten with them, and she was the first "person" to go down the new cellar steps. But the charming thing of all to Margery and Dorothy was their own special room, which, at their urgent request, was not to be called the nursery, but "the children's room." It made them feel quite grown-up to have a bedchamber of their own which was not spoken of as a nursery. Their mother had taken great pains to make this room nice for her little girls. Each had a closet and a bureau; there were wide south windows, near one of which stood the doll's house, and opposite the little white beds was a pretty, open fireplace with brass andirons, wherever a fire could be lighted whenever needed. All was in order, as fair and fresh as a lily, on the day when the little sisters took possession of it.

Aunty Belle had been helping put the last touches to the room before the little ones were allowed to see it. When they had exhausted their first raptures over the prettiness of everything, she sat down in the window, and took Margery on her lap.

"Now, chickens, I want to have a serious talk with you," she said. "You have the prettiest room of any little girls I know; now how are you going to treat it?"

"I don't know," replied Dorothy, turning a somersault over the foot-board of her bed, and coming down with a bang on the carpet.

"How do you mean treat it, Aunty?" asked Margery.

"I mean, are you going to keep it neat and dainty, and the things carefully, so that they shall look nicely for a long time; or are you going to be rough with it, so that in a little while it shall be shabby as the nursery was in the old house, with everything stained and scratched and nothing in order?"

"I wouldn't treat such a dear room as this roughly for anything in the world. I mean to keep my closet as nice as mamma does hers, and fix my bureau drawers every single day.—You'll see, Aunty, how spicy it will be. Nicer than Margery's," said Dorothy, who was a little jealous of Margery's reputation for neatness.

"That sounds charmingly," observed Aunty with a smile, "I shall be very much interested to see how you keep your resolutions. Every day or two I shall come over and peep into the two closets and take a look at the bureau drawers. And each time I shall make some little marks in this little book." She showed the children a small memorandum book, where, on two opposite pages, stood the names of "Dorothy" and "Margery."

"One hundred is perfect," she explained. "When things are quite nice, I shall give you ninety or ninety-five; when they are only a little out of order, it will be fifty-five or sixty, but when they are all topsy turvy, the marks will be only fifteen or twenty—dreadfully low."

"I shall always put my things in order when I know you are coming," observed Dorothy.

"You never will know. I shall make my visits when you are at school, or out at play."

"I mean to have ninety-five each time," cried Dorothy, confidently.—"Aunty, what will we get if we are always nice?"

"You will get a good habit," replied Aunty Belle. And then she added, more seriously: "'Order is heaven's first law,' Milton says. Nobody can have a thoroughly happy heart, or a clear conscience, who lives always in confusion."

For the first two or three weeks all went well. The novelty of the thing made heedless Dorothy remember, and more than once her mark was ninety-five. But careless habits are hard to cure, and gradually she forgot about Aunty Belle and her little book, and left shoes and toys and soiled handkerchiefs on the floor, or flung her hat and cloak on a chair back, just as she had done before her good resolutions. Margery's things, on the contrary, were rarely out of place. The difference between them was that Margery had formed the habit of being careful till it was as easy as to be careless, and Dorothy had not. At last came Christmas. The Venables kept to the old customs, and hung up their stockings, from the least to the greatest. When the little sisters woke in the grey of the early morning, their first glance was toward the chimney-piece where their stockings were suspended, Dorothy's scarlet and Margery's dark blue. They looked "full and queer," like Doctor Dog in the poem, and the children lost no time in scrambling out of bed.

First they pinched the stocking legs, cautiously but rapturously; then they tore them down, and began to empty. All sorts of nice things for both appeared—horses of candy, dolls, oranges.—Below, on the floor, stood two new sleds, and—what was that dark thing above on the wall?

Margery ran across on the floor and drew up the blinds. Now they could see. The thing on the wall was the prettiest little book-shelf ever seen, in black wood, and pinned to it were two cards. One bore this inscription: "Margery, from Aunty Belle. Reward for neatness." The other was, "Average marks for order: Margery, eighty-five; Dorothy, forty."

"Oh, dear!" sobbed Dorothy, when she had taken in the meaning of it all, and realized that she might have won this nice reward, and had lost it. "I do think aunty might have reminded me. It isn't fair."

But it was fair; for what Aunty Belle wanted, and what every one who values order wants, is that little girls should be tidy as a habit, and not because they are continually reminded.

Aunty says that next year there will be two rewards, if two have been earned; and Dorothy means to try very hard.—[Susan Coolidge, in Sunday School Times.

MANY NEW IDEAS

In the home cure of diseases, accidents, and how to to treat them, and many hints of value to the sick will be found in Dr. Kaufmann's great Medical Work; elegant illustrations.—Send three 2-cent stamps to A. P. Ordway & Co., Boston, Mass., and receive a copy free.

A Voyage in the Steerage.

Many of my readers, no doubt, have crossed the great ocean in the comfortable cabins of our modern passenger steamships; but how few have any idea of the discomforts and wretchedness of the "steerage" as the horrible hole is called, where our emigrants are huddled together like animals en route to the new world. Some kind hearted people have succeeded in the past ten years in lessening the horrors of the steerage, but there is room yet for *great improvement.* Fifteen years ago the writer of this experience, was a student in Europe, in charge of a teacher, who was utterly unfitted, by reason of his habits, to be the companion, much less the guide of a youth. The time spent under the tutorship of this man came to an end at last, and preparations were made to return to America. For my passage home and expenses, a good sum had been forwarded, but the tutor, through carelessness and dissipation, found himself on the eve of departure for home destitute.—Calling me to him he explained his position, how that while he had plenty of money to pay all my expenses and a first-class passage home, he had nothing for himself, and begged that I would not leave him in his necessity amongst strangers. Unfortunately for me this pleading on his part was a mere farce for he held my money and I was still at his mercy. I dared not stand by my rights, for I was alone and friendless, and I knew my captor to be cruel and unprincipled. As a clincher it was proposed that if I would consent to go in the steerage with him there would be money enough to pay the expenses of both. My teacher promised the deepest gratitude if I consented, and as soon as we arrived in America he would use the amount of money which he owed me, and which he would borrow at once from friends, to buy me a real gold watch! Now, boys fifteen years ago were as fond of gold watches as they are to-day, and they were also just as confiding and believing as they are and ought to be to-day, besides I knew very well that to refuse would be to arouse the man's furious temper and hate, and of that I had already received a full and sufficient share. Enough to last me all my life and to startle my dreams often, even at the present time.

I consented to this outrageous proposition and our steerage tickets were purchased and our wretched "kit" was also provided. The "kit" consisted of a vile mattrass of shavings which in one day's use became worthless, and some tins on the voyage. Some bed clothing in the shape of poor shoddy blankets, completed our outfit. Our hotel bill paid we went to the station in Dublin for Queenstown, and found ourselves in the midst of a lot of dirty emigrants with whom we should travel across the ocean. It was winter, bleak and cold, the twelfth of December, and we hoped to reach Boston before Christmas.

The journey to Queenstown was a dreary prelude to the anticipated voyage. What a crowd of passengers, and how disgusting to be the companion of such people, perhaps, for weeks! It was time to start and the guard pushed us roughly into the close, overcrowded third class railway carriages. The emigrants were a hard lot and promised little of value for the Republic to whose hospitable shores they were hastening. Fighting, gambling, whiskey drinking, cursing and abuse lasted all the way to the harbor. We waited in the cold sometime for the steam tug to take us to the steamer. We were to go on the Cunard steamship Tripoli, and at last the time came to start as she appeared in the lower harbor ready to sail. The poetical side of the picture, the departure of emigrants was wanting. It seemed as if America was to be the recipient of little of value in the company of emigrants, about to sail. We reached the steamer, and glancing up to the deck we could see the cabin passengers looking over the side to see the emigrants. Our orders to go on board were short and sharp, and like beasts of burden we staggered under our loads of mattrasses and tin ware, over the side and then down into the dark ill smelling hold of the steamer in which we were to exist for a long and wearisome ocean voyage.

A rough, scrambling, ill-natured crowd of men hustled us about and we found a hole to crawl into in the "eyes of the ship." We paid the steward some shillings to promise us the wretched place alone to ourselves, and proceeded to make ourselves as comfortable as possible for the voyage. For my own part, the worst of it was over, and if no one had seen me and recognized me among the cabin passengers I should be thankful. Soon we were off, and the gentle rocking of the steamer told us we were getting rapidly away to sea. The first night was one of misery—for we found a rough sea wailing for us outside. Our companions resorted to their national drink for their courage to bear the trying situation, and the steerage was soon filled with the noises of the drunken, sea sick crowd it contained. The rough weather increased, and a hard storm surrounded us. The hatches were ordered "battened down," and the pitching of the steamer was very disagreeable. Down, down would go the bow, in whose very end we were lying, and then came a torrent of water pouring over the deck which frightened us nearly out of our senses. We expected to sink, and the fully horrible surroundings of what was now our prison, and which we believed would soon be our tomb, seemed beyond mortal endurance. We could not go on deck, and so after all we threw ourselves down, thankful that we could be in a little place alone. The steerage stewards brought us their miserable messes of meat and potatoes and bread. We ate little, for we could not feel hunger in such a place. Once as a steward approached with his can of meat, a lurch of the ship threw him down and the meat was scattered on the dirty floor. He quickly swept it up and returned it to the pan and offered it to us for our dinner. Sick and miserable, this seemed to be inhuman to us, and we astonished him with our disgust. The wild storm continued day after day until we were nearly worn out with loss of sleep and anxiety. To take off our clothing was not to be thought of, although the vermin tormented us night and day. Once or twice in the seventeen days of that dreadful voyage, I removed my shoes to rub my aching feet. Once I endeavored to get a basin of water on deck to wash my face, but I was ordered in a most brutal way to "clear out and stop making a mess on deck." I refused to obey, and a big burly officer came forward to strike me. I prepared to receive and return his blow, but when he looked me in the face, he either pitied my despair or recognized me as no ordinary steerage passenger and decided not to strike, but ordered me to hurry up with my bathing and get out of the way. Whenever we crawled out from our little hole in the hows, the rabble would cry out, "O here comes our gentleman passenger, give him a salute!" and crackers and pieces of meat or anything else handy were hurled at us as we scrambled on deck or upon returning to our hole. So the dreadful voyage wore on, sleep saved much of suffering, and the wild storm subdued the brutality of our companions. When about ten days out we passed a steamer in distress, but could only signal her. The great waves prevented any boat going to or from her, and at last we parted company. What became of her we never knew. The storm gradually spent its fury and the danger which we had encountered was over. There was one night when we were almost helpless in the stormy ocean, but our steamer survived the storm and proved herself a good "sea boat." After the storm we were permitted to go on deck. One morning a beautiful sight presented itself to us. Each rope and "stitch" in the steamer was covered with ice and our steamer looked like a great white spectre or a vessel emerging from the Arctic regions. We reached the "gulf stream," and the warm sun shone on us and like magic the ice and snow disappeared. Seventeen days after leaving Queenstown we entered Boston harbor. There, right before us, was the old city and the well known suburbs, covered with snow, but a cheering sight to us. Never before or since have we gazed on the old gilded dome of the State House with such grateful emotions. Thank God we were safe at last. The poor emigrants were soon on shore and our luggage having been "passed" we were at last free to go where we pleased. We hastened to say good bye to our miserable companion and then went to a hotel, changed and gave away our steerage clothing. Then a good dinner was enjoyed after the abstinence of the past voyage and we were soon with our friends. The voyage in the steerage was over, but alas for human promises, neither watch nor money nor even thanks were ever given to us for our hardships in the steerage of the Cunarder Tripoli but we fervently thanked God that we had escaped sickness and reached home safe as last.

New Books.

ENGLISH SYNONYMS DISCRIMINATED. Richard Whately, D. D.

A valuable little book to lie on one's table within easy reach, as a book of reference; or to be taken for careful study. Our language is rich in the number and variety of morals having such fine shades in difference of meaning as to make them often confounded one with another, and as our power in discriminating the various shades of meaning of such words increases so do our expressions gain in force and precision. Lee & Shepard.

THE NATION IN A NUTSHELL. George Makepeace Towle.

In a small handbook, of less than a hundred and fifty pages, is contained a history, comprehensive and *interesting*, of our country from its earliest days of antiquity, to the present time. Those having read the short and concise Histories of England and Ireland will not be surprised that so much can be told us about America in so little space, and in so entertaining a manner. Lee & Shepard.

BALLADS OF THE REVOLUTION and other poems. George Lansing Raymond.

These ballads are said by the author to represent "the spirit and reasons leading to the American war for independence. The stirring stories thus told in verse, are clothed in a language befitting the themes full of fire and enthusiasm. The initial number "Our first Break with the British," recites the wrongs inflicted upon the colonies by the mother country, the protests, and finally the repealing of the Stamp Act.

"At last there came a daybreak
When all the thankful kneel'd;
And bells were rung, and banners hung;
And England's weal was drunk and sung—
The Stamp Act was repeal'd."

Then follows "The Last Cruise of the Gaspee," with the story of which all dwellers along the shores of the Narragansett are familiar.

"One windy day in March,
Ghost-white against the gray,
A cruiser fleet, through snow and sleet,
Made Narragansett Bay.

There were smugglers in the bay,
And Smugglers on the shore;
. . . . . .
The cruiser's captain drawled,
The while he quaff his ale,
"These Islands low are full you know,
Of fellows fled from Jail.

"Our guns shall speak in tones
To make the whole bay ring;
And reach to each within their reach
The reverence due the king."

And the realistic lines run on till

"The cruiser burn'd in state,
Until she burst at last
With every ball she bore and all
Her powder in the blast."

Another story in which Rhode Islanders justly take pride, the Capture of Prescott, by Col. Barton, is the theme of the ballad, "How Barton took the General." The remainder of the volume is made up of charming bits of poems and a drama, "Hayden." G. P. Putnam's Sons.

From Lee & Shepard come as souvenirs of the Easter season, some charming little books in tinted covers tied with pretty ribbons, dainty enough to suit the most fastidious, and not more expensive than many of the Easter cards, and much more appropriate.

Miss Irene Jerome's Message of the Bluebird is perhaps the most artistic of these lovely books, all of which are profusely illustrated. See the Land Her Easter Keeping, by Charles Kingsley; Arise my Soul, Arise! by Mrs. Sarah Adams, and a group of beautiful poems collected under the title "Gladness of Easter," complete the series.

The popular hymns, "My Faith Looks up to Thee." "Rock of Ages." "Abide with Me." and "Nearer My God to Thee," are also republished by the same house, with all their original illustrations in a size so small as to allow their being sent like a card in an envelope. They have pretty little covers, daintily tied with pretty ribbons.

From William Fuller, of 349 Howard Ave., one of New Haven's Most Prominent Citizens.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 13, 1882.

MESSRS. LEWIS & CO.:—

GENTLEMEN:—For the last two years I have been afflicted with a combination of Liver troubles and Malaria, and have employed many prominent physicians and have tried a change of climate, but with no success. My stomach was very weak, and I could retain little or nothing upon it for days at a time. I also had occasional sinking spells that my friends regarded as very serious. I had lost fifty pounds of flesh, and was rapidly on the decline, so that I was unable to attend to my business, when a friend suggested a trial of your "RED JACKET BITTERS." I began to make enquiries of many who had used your Bitters, and found but one sentiment expressed in regard to their great medicinal virtues. My faith was still limited in their being a source of any help or benefit to me in my complicated disease. I finally thought best to make a trial of them, and have taken two bottles. I have gained seven pounds of flesh and I am rapidly on the gain. I can cheerfully say that they are the best medicine I have ever used for the above troubles, and I feel as if I had a new lease of life. Yours very respectfully,

WILLIAM FULLER.

If you require a spring medicine, if you are suffering from languor, debility, pimples, boils, catarrh, chronic sore, scrofula, or loss of appetite, or any disease arising from impure blood, take Ayer's Sarsaparilla—the safest and most economical of all blood purifiers.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energ

The Mercury.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Proprietor

SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1887.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
GEORGE PEABODY WETMORE,
of Newport.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
LUCIUS B. DARLING,
of Pawtucket.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
JOSHUA M. ADDEMAN,
of Providence.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
EDWIN METCALF,
of Providence.

FOR GENERAL TREASURER,
SAMUEL CLARKE,
of Lincoln.

ELECTION WEDNESDAY April 6, 1887.

The only papers in the State that are now supporting the Democratic ticket are the Providence Journal, Telegram and the Newport News.

Within the past six months the Providence Journal has sent broadcast more infamous lies about the people in Rhode Island than it can answer for in a whole eternity of repentance.

It is said that the hackmen of Newport are delighted with the prominence of Col. Honey in politics this spring. They owe him one and intend to pay it.

The Providence Journal's quotation column is filled nowadays by Democratic newspapers, who admiringly allude to that "staunch Republican" sheet, the Providence Journal. Its a pity, neighbor, if you cannot have some admirers somewhere. You have none in the party you have deserted.

The Journal is down on bossism, but it is now doing all it can to aid the success of a party that has been controlled by bosses since the earliest days of its organization. The boss this year is one Hugh J. Carroll, of Pawtucket, and a more thorough-going "hoss" no party ever had.

It cost $700,000 to elect Mr. Hewitt Mayor of New York last fall, which is equal to $3.18 for every vote cast. If it cost that to elect a Democratic mayor in an overwhelmingly Democratic city, what would it cost for that party to achieve success in a closely contested community? Democratic votes come high.

The Democratic-Colonel-Honey party are pretending poverty and at the same time they and their accredited "workers" are putting the money round this State in a manner that would seem to indicate that some one has unheaded a "barrel." The Colonel claims to be a shrewd politician, but he does not cover his tracks well.

Col. Honey should consult his superior on the ticket before making any more speeches. The Democratic candidate for governor says that it is very improper for a candidate to take part in a campaign, even so much as taking a seat on the platform. The candidate for lieutenant governor has no scruples in that direction, nor in any other so far as we have been able to learn.

The Providence Journal condemns Gov. Wetmore for what it is pleased to call the "May Deal." When the fact is, if there had been any "deal," which there was not, Governor Wetmore, having no vote and no veto, could not have prevented it. The Journal at the same time advises its readers to vote for Davis, who was a member of the Senate last May and every recorded vote of his is in favor of all the bills that were passed. So if there was any "deal," the Democratic candidate for governor was in it, had a part in it and supported it. Consistency, thou art a jewel—not worn by the editor of the Providence Journal.

Col. Honey is reported as saying in his speech at Pawtucket last week that the Republicans proposed Constitutional Amendments, granting equal rights, in the General Assembly and then voted down the propositions at the polls. Let us see how much truth there is in that statement. The amendments to do away with the property qualification for foreign born voters and also to abolish the registry tax have been submitted to the voters of the State several times by Republican legislatures with great unanimity. The last two times were in 1871 and 1876, and the vote in full for each occasion we have before us, and a perusal of the figures is very suggestive. The vote taken October 9, 1871, shows the following facts. The strong Democratic towns of the State at that time were Richmond, Cranston, Glocester, North Providence and Pawtucket. Each of these towns gave large Democratic majorities at the spring election for governor, and each of these towns gave either a majority against the amendment abolishing the property qualification or else were evenly divided on the question. For instance, the town of Richmond went Democratic by a vote of 131 to 115. The vote on equal rights stood 21 for and 88 against. Cranston went Democratic by a vote of 90 to 28. The vote on equal rights was 70 to 68 against. Does this show that the Republicans were the only ones voting against equal rights? In 1876, the town of Glocester went Democratic by a vote of 211 to 89. The vote in favor of abolishing the property qualification for foreign born soldiers and sailors of the late war was 20 in favor and 28 against—a proposition which last year was carried by almost solid Republican votes. The city of Newport cast 1071 Republican votes in 1876, and 707 Democratic votes. She cast 922 votes for the soldiers and sailors amendment and 384 against it. The vote in most of the other strong Republican towns in the State was about in the same proportion. Still, owing to the negative vote in the strong Democratic towns, the proposition did not receive the necessary three-fifths vote.

The statement of the Daily News that the liquor law passed last May was so useless that the authorities could not bring any cases under it is false and intended to deceive. The records will show that cases have been brought under this law and convictions obtained in almost every instance. The authorities of this city say that with the amendments to the bill now before the General Assembly and which will be passed in a few days this will be one of the strongest laws on the statute books of any State in the Union. Many cases have been brought by the authorities under the nuisance act, because the penalty there is greater, and by the passage of the Constitutional Amendment every place where liquor is sold becomes a nuisance in the meaning of the law.

The General Assembly has honestly endeavored to carry out the intent of the Constitutional Amendment in making the laws and the officers elected by the General Assembly to enforce the laws have generally, faithfully endeavored to perform their duty. It cannot be expected that the sale of liquor can be entirely stopped in eight months.

Our Democratic friends are pleading poverty for their party and at the same time accusing the other side of squandering money very lavishly for campaign purposes. Now the facts in the case will not bear out their assertions; in the first place that party readily found money to pay nearly double the registery taxes that were paid by the Republicans. In the second place the liquor dealers of the State have pooled their issues with the Democratic party, and their first contribution of boodle was $20,000. This with the amount of the candidates' assessment which we are told is something very liberal, will make a very respectable sized campaign boodle fund even for the Democratic party.

The Republican League of Rhode Island—an organization, according to the Providence Journal, made up of the best element of the Republican party in the State—held a large and enthusiastic meeting on Tuesday, in which resolutions were passed, unanimously, approving the nomination of Governor Wetmore and pledging the League to do all in its power to aid his re-election. Yet, strange to say, that same Providence Journal, which claims to be a *news* paper as well as tries to be a "boss," contained on the next day not one word in regard to the meeting. Queer newspaper that.

The Boston Journal says: "We decline to believe that Rhode Island Republicans are going to commit political self-destruction simply because the Providence Journal and the Boston Herald advise such a course. They have faith in their party and its future, even though the policy of the party is not shaped in the office of the Providence Journal, and does not command the august approval of the Boston Herald." You are quite right, neighbor. The Republican party can exist in this State without the Providence Journal for a "boss."

The Providence Journal in its tirade against the Republicans of Rhode Island uses any argument to suit its convenience, and deliberate falsehoods are just as serviceable as the truth, and perhaps more so. Here is one of them:

> The Republican party will not always be either hoodwinked nor driven. It will more and more think and act for itself. The spontaneous uprising in the Convention at the motion to widen, purify and give confidence to the State central committee was proof of this. *The motion did not prevail because its friends were overborne by the tactics of those whose personal interest it was to keep that body in their own hands.*"

On the contrary the motion DID prevail and was passed by a unanimous vote.

The President has removed Postmaster Coggeshall, of New Bedford and appointed A. H. W. Carpenter, in his place. Mr. Coggeshall, like his nephew in the Newport postoffice, has made an excellent postmaster and the only fault that the President can find with him is that he is not a Democrat. Cleveland will soon get so he can chop off the head of a Republican official with all the dexterity of a Jackson.

The Republican League of Rhode Island at its meeting on Tuesday unanimously passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Republican League of Rhode Island, by its Board of Managers, approves the declaration of principles adopted at the Republican State Convention held March 16, 1887, and heartily indorses the candidates for State officers nominated at that convention.

Resolved, That we use every proper and legitimate means to secure the success of the Republican party at the coming State election.

The Boston Journal is a very interesting paper for those interested in Rhode Island affairs to read. It takes a very correct view of the situation of political affairs in the State and speaks in a conservative manner in regard to matters in general. The Providence Journal having fled to the camp of the enemy we advise all good Republicans to subscribe for the Boston Journal.

In Sandwich, N. H., the Democrats and third party Prohibitionists, at the recent town meeting, combined on the issue, "anything to beat the Republicans." This is open and honest—much better than playing decoy for the Democratic leaders, as some of them are trying to do in this State.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission has been finally appointed. It consists of Thomas W. Cooley of Michigan, William R. Morrison of Illinois, Augustus Schoonmaker of New York, Aldace F. Walker of Vermont and Walter A. Bragg of Alabama.

It is said that Edwin Booth will make $100,000 this season.

The Republicans hold a grand rally in Westerly Wednesday night.

Much Married.

Dr. Alexander Perry alias Dr. Prince, alias Andrew Jackson Grant, the smooth adventurer, who last summer cut a great swell at the New England watering places by seeking to win the hearts of several aged maidens with considerable fortunes, has been arrested in Woodbury, N. J., at the instigation of the Cambridge police, for swindling Miss Torrey, of that city, out of the bulk of her little fortune. Grant, so-called, courted Miss Torrey at the White Mountains, and after a two or three weeks' attention, she married him at her home in Cambridge. They started on their wedding journey, accompanied by a woman who assumed to be Mr. Grant's sister. The swindler got a few thousand dollars of Miss Torrey's money, and then deserted her in Albany. Then followed the exposure in the New York Sun of a dozen or more similar conquests which Grant had made, and it is known that ten or twelve reputable women in the vicinity of Boston were induced to marry him under similar circumstances within a year or two.

The great ice gorge in the Missouri River above Bismarck, Dak., to which frequent reference has been made in recent despatches, broke Friday morning, releasing an immense body of water. The ice gorged below Bismarck, and the river rose rapidly until where it is usually three-quarters of a mile wide it became six miles in width. The river cut a new channel across the meadow land, and the water began to subside. The flood caused extensive damage to property. A very large warehouse belonging to the Northern Pacific Railroad was carried seven hundred feet and dashed against the bluff. All small buildings along the river banks were swept away.

It is estimated that 5,000,000 umbrellas disappear in this country every year, and the fact prompts some of our contemporaries to inquire what becomes of the 5,000,000? There are a good many skilful and experienced detectives on this continent, but this problem baffles the best of them.

A New Yorker who lost his eye by a foul ball while witnessing a game in that city last June cannot recover damages which he sued for. The spectator must take his chances at a game of base ball.

Harry Hill's notorious resort in New York was closed Tuesday night by the police for the first time in thirty-four years.

The New York assembly has passed the Crosby high license bill. It was passed by a strict party vote and it is expected Gov. Hill will veto it.

The Governor of Nebraska has commissioned W. F. Cody (Buffalo Bill) as aide-de-camp on his staff, with the rank of Colonel.

The obstruction by snow has been very serious in the West and in some parts of the Middle States during the past few days.

By the burning of a boarding house in Bessemer, Mich., 12 miners lost their lives on Wednesday.

There has been another call for $10,000,000 on three per cent bonds payable May 11.

Governor Wetmore's Letter of Acceptance.

Messrs. William Gammell, Edward P. Taft, Robert Knight and others.

Gentlemen—I beg to acknowledge your communication received on March 15, asking me to reconsider my determination not to be a candidate for Governor at the coming State election. Under existing circumstances, I may be permitted to make the following statement. The office of Governor came to me in the first instance unsolicited, and has so continued. During the past autumn gentlemen have expressed themselves to me that in view of the present situation of political affairs there should be no change in the ticket for general officers this year and hoped I would again be a candidate; and I have replied that should the Republican party desire me I would shrink from no proper responsibility. Recent newspaper comments have made me feel that my position was perhaps misunderstood and my usefulness to the party impaired, and also that duty to that party as well as a proper self-respect demanded that I should no longer be a candidate. Regarding your request as a sufficient vindication of my position, as an expression on your part that the maintenance of the Republican party is necessary for the welfare of the State, and as an earnest of your active interest and co-operation in its behalf, it appeared to be my duty to permit my name to be brought before the convention. The action of the convention is known to you, and to-day the Republican League of Rhode Island has further declared its approval of that action, and I have accepted the renomination of the convention.

I am very respectfully yours,

GEO. PEABODY WETMORE.

Providence, March 22, 1887.

Marriages.

In this city, 16th inst., by Rev. R. R. Peet, Philip Anthony Brown to Emeline Rosamond DeBlois, both of Middletown.

Deaths.

In this city, 18th inst., Edner Elizabeth, daughter of Clark Chambers and Susan Palmer Brown, aged 17 months

In this city, 19th inst., Mary, beloved wife of Richard Welch, aged 32 years.

In this city, 21st inst., Jen R. Re Young, wife of Samuel Young, aged 35 years.

In this city, 24th inst., Catharine, widow of Jeremiah Sullivan, aged 50 years.

In this city, 24th inst., Philip, son of Michael and Mary Dwyer, aged 7 months.

In this city, 25th inst., Julia, daughter of James and Mary Teehan, aged 2 years and 10 months.

In this city, 24th inst., Michael, son of Patrick J. and Catherine Dooley, in the 3d year of his age.

In Albany, New York, 22d inst., Eliza Irwin, wife of James Irwin, and daughter of the late Rev. Benjamin H. Pitman, formerly of this city, aged about 60 years.

At Tacoli, Pa., 20th inst., at the residence of her son-in-law, H. W. Biddle, Fanny Palmer, widow of Rear Admiral Turner, U. S. N.

In Portsmouth, R. I., 16th inst., Isaac M. Rogers, 67.

In Portsmouth, 18th inst., Mrs. James T. Boyd, aged 72 years, 7 months and 2 days.

In Tiverton, 23d ult., suddenly, Caleb T. Sanford, in the 78th year of his age.

In Tiverton, 17th inst., Thomas Taylor, 54.

In Adamsville, 18th inst., Sarah A., wife of George Lemmyon, aged 63 years.

In Washington, 17th inst., John W. Field, formerly a resident of this city and of Philadelphia.

In Providence, 17th inst., George I. Dye, 61; 19th, Julia, wife of James Gray, 58; 19th, Harriet Hendrick, wife of Henry S. Olney; 19th, Nathaniel Webber; 19th, Ephraim Richmond, 78; 23d, Joseph Norman, 78; 23d, Sarah Hood Stayner, 85.

In Mystic, Conn., 17th inst., Sophia A., wife of Rev. James T. Harris, of Wyoming, R. I. in the 70th year of her age.

In Rehoboth, Mass., 20th inst., Sylvester J. Watson, in the 72d year of his age.

At New York, 20th inst., Sarah, wife of Stidney Smith, of Providence, aged 74 years.

RHODE ISLAND POLITICS.

Press Comments.

The Providence Journal utterances on the Rhode Island election are quoted freely by the Democratic and Mugwump papers. By way of reciprocity the utterances of the Democratic and Mugwump papers are freely quoted by the Providence Journal. This is a beautiful arrangement, but it happens that the State of Rhode Island is neither Democratic nor Mugwump.—[Boston Journal.

It is rather unfortunate for our democratic friends that the editor of every newspaper in Rhode Island supporting their state ticket are under indictment by a grand jury for alleged criminal offenses, though all are yet out or out on bail.—[Woonsocket Reporter.

The Narragansett Times says that if Republicans throughout the State are as enthusiastic for the ticket nominated in Rhode Island as were the delegates and members of the party gathered at the convention, it will receive substantial support at the polls. No reason is apparent why the enthusiasm of the convention should not be shared by the party. The ticket is a strong one and deserves success.

Do the citizens of Rhode Island towns approve the democratic programme of dividing the state into senatorial districts, according to population, which would give to the city of Providence almost a majority in the senate and deprive most of the towns of any representations whatever? The scheme is advocated by the democratic organ, and to accomplish it would be the first task of a democratic general assembly.—[Woonsocket Reporter.

Their waning influence [The Providence Journal] they attribute, not to their own lack of loyalty to party traditions and to toying with Mugwumpery, as they might well do, but to the stalwart men who believe that the Republican organization is worth preserving, who stand by their party with faithful devotion and unfaltering enthusiasm, and who do not conceal their contempt for the semi-attached Republicans who prefer the defeat of their party to the success of candidates who represent the fairly expressed preferences of the majority. The efforts of the small clique who can no longer rule and are therefore determined to ruin the party, to create dissension with the evident purpose of handing over the Governorship to the Democrats, will be effectually thwarted by the Republicans of Rhode Island, who understand the real motive that prompts the clique to treachery.—[Fall River News.

The New York Post devotes a column article to a consideration of the political situation in Rhode Island. The article is false in spirit and ludicrous in its misstatements of facts, but at the same time is interesting as displaying the ignorance with reference to Rhode Island institutions and laws which prevails outside the state. Among other things the Post denounces Governor Wetmore for having approved the election of Charles R. Brayton as chief of police, whereby he was placed in office, whereas the governor had no more power to approve or disapprove the appointment of Gen. Brayton than the editor of the Post. The Providence Journal used to do the state good service in refuting such slanders as are now contained in this article, but now, unfortunately, it is in full sympathy with those who make them, and furnishes the slanderers with the most of the alleged facts on which they are based.—[Woonsocket Reporter.

The health of Senator Chace is reported to be not very rugged, and there have been intimations that he may resign before the expiration of his term. Suppose that he should take this course, and that there should be a vacancy in the office of the United States Senate before Congress meets in December. What then would be the result of the policy which our Providence contemporary presses with so much urgency? The Democratic governor whom the Providence Journal is endeavoring to elect would appoint a Democratic senator. The change thus wrought in the composition of the Senate would give the Democrats the organization of that body. Having the organization they would receive without question the credentials of Mr. Turpie of Indiana, and the control of the Senate would be in Democratic hands for the rest of Mr. Cleveland's term. We submit that before entering upon a course of action which has this among its possible results it would be wise for Rhode Island Republicans to consider the matter in all its bearings. Would it be any consolation for them to reflect, after they had surrendered the State to the enemy and had incidentally given over the control of the United States Senate to the Democrats, that although they were, to be sure, great evils they had at least helped the Providence Journal to achieve its desired revenge? We trow not. The remedy which the Providence Journal urges is not a remedy, but a new and unnecessary affliction.—[Boston Journal.

(From the Boston Journal.)

The Rhode Island Campaign.

When a Republican paper finds itself quoted with enthusiastic approval by the Mugwump and Democratic press, it has reason to inquire whether it is really serving the party and the principles for which it professes to stand, or whether it is playing into the hands of its adversaries. Just at present the opposition papers are taking a great deal of comfort from the course of the Providence Journal—a paper which was for many years one of the ablest and stanchest advocates of Republican principles in New England. People who do not understand the changes which have come to the management of the Providence Journal are likely to form an exaggerated impression of the significance of its present course. Senator Anthony is dead; Mr. Danielson is dead; and the paper is in new hands and controlled by different purposes. Yet, even under its present management, the Journal is avowedly Republican, and those who still look to it for the advocacy of Republican principles are surprised to find it giving aid and comfort to the enemy.

The Republicans of Rhode Island, at a largely attended and enthusiastic convention, renominated Gov. Wetmore and his associates in the present State Government. If there has been anything in the slightest degree discreditable in Gov. Wetmore's administration, we have never seen any suggestion of it. If there is anything in Gov. Wetmore's character, career or record which would make him other than an honorable and desirable standard-bearer for the Rhode Island Republicans, we have yet to see it stated, in the columns of the Providence Journal or elsewhere. Yet the Journal is giving its influence to defeat Mr. Wetmore and his associates—to the great delight of the Democrats.

Rhode Island is a small State, but the election which takes place there on the first Wednesday in April will be watched with more than ordinary interest. The Democrats are straining every nerve to carry the State, and are greatly encouraged by the aid given them by the Providence Journal. We think that the Republicans of Rhode Island should ask themselves seriously whether any just reason exists which should impel them to allow the State to go by default. They cannot misunderstand the meaning which such a result would have outside the State. It would give the Democrats a chance to claim that they had captured a State which had been always regarded as certainly Republican. It would be heralded as a mark of approval of the Cleveland Administration, as an indorsement of free trade and as an omen of more Democratic successes next year.

With all these national issues involved it seems to us that the Rhode Island Republicans owe it to themselves, and to the principles to which they are attached, to sink all differences and divisions of the past, and all personal disagreements, and to keep their State where she belongs, in the column of sure Republican States.

The State House of Representatives on Wednesday defeated an amendment to the Constitution calling for a constitutional convention and voted to submit to the people the proposition allowing the General Assembly to call a constitutional convention. The proposition provides that if the people shall vote for it, the General Assembly may in 1888 and every tenth year thereafter submit the question to the people as to whether they desire a constitutional convention and if a majority of the people shall so vote, then delegates shall be elected equal to the representation of each town and city and if the people by a majority vote shall adopt the constitution so made, then it shall become the law of the land. The Senate concurred in this proposed amendment on Friday. The house on Thursday passed the Senate bill submitting to the people the proposition to amend the constitution so as to do away with the property qualification for foreign-born voters.

The grand jury of Providence County have indicted the editors and publishers of both the Telegram and Evening Dispatch for criminal libel. The editor of the Journal was indicted some months ago. It looks now as though the state institutions at Cranston might receive quite a crop of editors soon.

Col. Lamont says there is no reason for apprehension in regard to the President's health. Mr. Cleveland weighs less than when he went to Washington. He takes as much exercise as most men by walks in the country and in other ways, and is to all appearances in perfect condition.

There was another severe snow storm in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont on Tuesday when from one to two feet of snow fell. The prospect for an early spring in that region is not flattering. Snow in some parts of those states is reported to be nearly eight feet deep on the level.

Kiss me darling, for your breath is
Just as sweet as new-mown hay;
Kiss me darling, for your teeth are
Free from tartar or decay;
Kiss me, darling, for you won't
Forget me or your SOZODONT.

The Atmosphere of Love

Is a pure, sweet breath. This desideratum is One of the results of using SOZODONT, which not only invigorates and preserves the teeth, but renders the mouth as fragrant as a rose.

SPALDING'S GLUE will mend anything except a broken heart.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, *Station D, New York City.*

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

MARCH 1887. STANDARD TIME.

	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon sets	High water Morn	High water Eve
26 Sat	5 53	6 18	8 16	8 48	9 17
27 Sun	5 52	6 19	9 14	9 22	9 51
28 Mon	5 50	6 20	10 12	9 59	10 30
29 Tues	5 48	6 21	11 10	10 42	11 14
30 Wed	5 47	6 22	mon	11 33	.....
31 Thurs	5 45	6 24	0 8	0 02	12 32
1 Fri	5 43	6 25	1 3	0 56	1 39

First Quarter, 1st day, 8h. 51m., morning.
Full Moon, 8th day, 6h. 39m., morning.
Last Quarter, 14th day, 11h. 4m., evening.
New Moon, 23d day, 3h. 53m., morning.
First Quarter, 30th day, 6h. 0m., evening.

MARY E. BALDWIN, M. D.,
113 Touro Street, corner High.
Office hours 11 to 2.
Telephone connection.

Carter Harrison has been renominated for Mayor of Chicago.

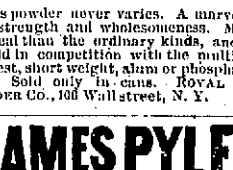
ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street, N. Y.

JAMES PYLE'S



PEARLINE

THE BEST THING KNOWN FOR

WASHING AND BLEACHING

IN HARD OR SOFT, HOT OR COLD WATER.

SAVES LABOR, TIME and SOAP AMAZINGLY, and gives universal satisfaction. No family, rich or poor should be without it.

Sold by all Grocers. BEWARE of imitations well designed to mislead. PEARLINE is the ONLY SAFE labor-saving compound, and always bears the above symbol, and name of JAMES PYLE, NEW YORK.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO.,
New York City.

GRANITE IRON WARE.

THE FINEST ARTICLE FOR COOKING PURPOSES EVER PLACED BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

It does not crack when heated, and will bear the roughest treatment. Chemical analysis has failed to show anything injurious in its composition. We have sold Granite Iron for several years and our sales in this line are CONSTANTLY INCREASING. The articles made in this ware are TOO NUMEROUS to mention here, but an inspection of the same at our store will convince the most sceptical that all we say of it is true.

WARREN & WOOD,

287 & 289 WESTMINSTER ST.,

HOPPIN HOMESTEAD BUILDING.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

FEBRUARY SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES

—AT—

COTTRELL'S,

144 Thames Street.

These goods must be sold to make room for SPRING STOCK.

50 pairs Children's Spring Heel Lace Shoes, sizes 5 to 10 1-2, former price $1.50, February price $1.25.

60 pairs Misses' Lace Shoes, Kid and Straight Goat, Heel and No Heel, 4 widths, former price $2.00, $2.25; February price $1.50, $1.75.

80 pairs Ladies' Straight Goat and Kid Button Boots, Opera toe and Common Sense, former price $2.50, $3.00; February price $2, $2.50.

50 pairs Ladies' Dongola Button Boots, our advertised $2.50 boot to close out at $2.25.

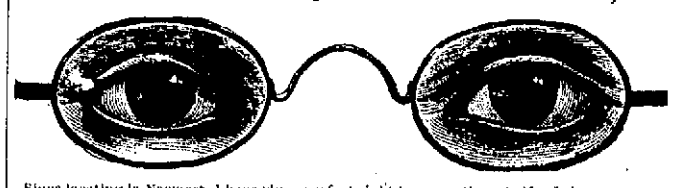
Flannel-lined House Shoes and Slippers at cost to close.

Men's, Boys', Youths', Misses' and Children's Shoes sold during February regardless of cost, at

COTTRELL'S, 144 Thames Street.

Imperfect Sight CORRECTED AT THE

New York Optical Institute,



Since locating in Newport, I have given perfect sight to more than half of its spectacle-wearing people. Having by hard study and practical experience a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye and the changes and defects causing imperfect sight, I am enabled to prescribe glasses upon strict Scientific principles. My stock of Spectacles and Eyeglasses is made of the best material, and nothing but what will prove comfortable and a benefit to the wearer. Knowing that there are many here whose eyes require the services of a competent and Scientific Optician, it is with the utmost confidence that I offer my services, and hope to confer upon them the benefit derived from properly fitted glasses. I have also a fine line of

Opera, Field and Marine Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Magnifying Glasses, Compasses, Magic Lanterns, Amateur Photographic Cameras, Batteries, &c.

CHAS. D. MUELLER, BELLEVUE AVE.

PINNIGER & MANCHESTER,

—DEALERS IN—

COAL

ANTHRACITE and BITUMINOUS COAL,

WALNUT, OAK, MAPLE, SOUTHERN AND EASTERN PINE WOOD,

Coal in all sizes for family use. Wood sawed and split to order.

PERRY MILL WHARF, 341 THAMES St

WE ARE RECEIVING OUR SPRING STYLES IN CHAMBER SUITS DAILY.

E. P. MARSH, 101 and 103 THAMES ST.

SEASIDE MARKET,

292 THAMES., Near Post Office.

W. S. LAWTON, - - - Proprietor.

DEALER IN

Choice Meats, Poultry, Game,

Tongues, Lard, Hams, Bacon, Eggs, Butter, Vegetables, and everything for a First-Class Table. Families Supplied and Orders called for Daily by Responsible Men. Goods promptly delivered. Agent for J. & J. Darlington Philadelphia Butter. Connected by Telephone.

I. W. Briskham Jackson

PORTRAIT and Landscape Photographer,

No. 6 Equality Park,

NEWPORT, R. I.

HENRY D. SPOONER

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Merchant Tailor,

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179 THAMES STREET

Will carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS with a carefully selected stock of

Fashionable & Seasonable Goods.

By close attention to business and an exact execution of orders, he hopes to obtain a share of the public patronage.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The Secretary of the Treasury.—Interstate Commerce Bill.—Consular Photographs.—Stand at Abroad.—Extra Session of Congress in October.

(From Our Own Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, Mar. 31st, 1887.

The Senators and Representatives who call upon the President to counsel and advise and inquire and recommend concerning the high appointments pending, seem to know just as little about what will happen after they leave him as they did before they saw him The President listens to all their recommendations and promises to consider them, but Speaker Carlisle seems to be the only one who has been given a hint as to his preferences or selections.

The President has been anxious to have Mr. Carlisle accept the Secretaryship of the Treasury, but his excuse for declining was that he consulted his own best interest by remaining in his present field of action. Mr. Carlisle is a poor man also, and it is understood among his friends that he thought a Cabinet position would entail social obligations which would be more expensive than he could afford. Not that he mentioned this as a reason for declining, but it is understood that it contributes to his decision.

It was expected that the Inter-State Commerce Commission would have been complete ere this, but it may be several days yet before the names of the Commissioners are known. It is of course very desirable to have men whose judgment can be relied on at all times. It is very difficult to find such men, and when found they are not such as are likely to want to undertake the service. For men who are not tempted by the salaries alone, the positions are not as desirable as may at first thought appear. There is a heavy responsibility attached to them, and almost a certainty that no man can so act as to avoid criticism from some quarter.

There is likely to be complaint too if the appointments are not distributed with regard to the sectional divisions of the country. The West will claim the right to good representations, and North, South and East are equally interested. It is said, however, that the slate is now nearly made up, that only one of the five places on the Commission remains to be filled, and that the President intends to give his entire attention to the matter until it is settled.

Some time ago it occurred to the Chief in the Consular Bureau of the State Department, Dr. St. Clair, that an album containing photographs of all the gentlemen in the United States foreign service would be an interesting thing and a source of gratification at headquarters. He began to call for photographs, but at first the demand was not responded to with any degree of alacrity. Each particular consul seemed to think there was nothing in store for his picture, if he sent it, but final destruction or obscurity. Later, the idea got abroad that the President would see the photographs and admire the men he had selected to represent this country abroad, and that they would be viewed by thousands of the best people of the country. Since then they have been pouring in by the score from all parts of the earth, and the collection is about complete.

The American Minister to Denmark, Prof. Anderson, has indignantly denied the rumors which have been circulated in regard to his habits and mode of living in Copenhagen, as a base slander. In proof that he is not living there in squalor he wrote that he occupied the whole of a first floor and part of the second floor in all ten rooms and he did not see why he was charged with a two room, fourth story habitation. As to the newspaper statement that he kept an old peasant woman to cook his food and mend his clothes he said, "I dine out, and the lady who keeps house for me is the widow of a professor who was the teacher of King George of Greece." But he added that it would be difficult to inform the sixty millions of people in America of those facts and he supposed he would have to be patient.

The opinion gains ground among the members of Congress still in the city that an extra session will be called in October. They do not think there is any need for Congress to meet before that time, but that there are many reasons why it should meet then. The House should organize and be prepared for work soon enough to dispose of certain important business before political discussions begin to take up its time. The political work which the next Congress will discuss will be a formidable barrier to legislation.

SCRIBO.

H stands for "Headquarters" where photographs are made.

O stands for "Oil Colors" of every light and shade.

L stands for "Lenses," the finest that can be bought.

L again stands for "Lightning" process which photographs ones thoughts.

O now stands for "Opaque," which when carefully used, all imperfections vanish like summer morning dews.

W stands for "Water," most important in our trade, to wash out deadly chemicals when neglected pictures surely fade.

A stands for "Albums" in which our samples we display, of photographs that just suit you or we receive no pay.

Y stands for "Years" of patience with both the young and old; there's many more ideas to tell you but this space them all won't hold.

You can get as handsome printing done at the MERCURY OFFICE as anywhere in the State of Rhode Island, and at prices which defy competition.

Miscellaneous.

An Ordinance to appoint a Board of Health, and confer certain powers and duties thereon.

It is ordained by the City Council of the City of Newport as follows:

SECTION 1. Such three practising physicians and two other citizens as the City Council of the City of Newport shall elect, are hereby appointed a Board of Health of said city from and after the passage thereof until the first Monday in January, A. D. 1888.

SECTION 2. The members of said Board shall qualify in the same manner as all other city officers.

SECTION 3. The said Board shall elect from its own members a President and a Secretary.

SECTION 4. The duties of said Secretary shall be to keep a record of the proceedings at all the meetings of said Board, to keep all the records of the Board, and to prepare and compile all such reports and statistics as the Board may from time to time direct or have in charge.

SECTION 5. The said Board shall, over the signature of its President and Secretary, recommend to the City Council as soon as may be, and from time to time as may be necessary, the name of some suitable person who, upon the appointment of the City Council, shall be the Executive Officer of said Board during the pleasure and subject at all times to the orders thereof, and shall receive compensation at the rate of eight hundred dollars a year.

SECTION 6. The Board of Health appointed by the City Council shall be and hereby is authorized and empowered to expend in and about the performance and accomplishment of the duties and objects of said Board, such sums of money as may be found requisite, not exceeding one thousand dollars in any one municipal year; and provided always that all such expenditures shall be approved by the Committee on Finance of the City Council before payment thereof from the City Treasury.

SECTION 7. The Board hereby appointed shall make all proper inquiries as to the condition of the public health of the City of Newport and into all things in said city which may in any way affect the health thereof; it shall prepare and compile all such statistics relating to the health of said city as it may deem proper; it shall see to the enforcement of all laws pertaining to the health of said city, as well as the regulations originating with said Board as those of the Board of Aldermen acting as a Board of Health; it shall receive and consider all complaints of alleged nuisances in said city, or of breaches of any of the aforesaid laws, and all complaints received by the Board or any member thereof, shall be at once communicated to the Executive Officer who upon receipt thereof, or upon any other information of such nuisances or breaches of said laws, shall inquire into the truth or falsity of such complaint or information and (shall, as the case may require, report the result of his inquiries to the Board at its next meeting (and for this purpose he may call a special meeting of the Board) or take such legal steps in the premises as may be necessary and proper.

SECTION 8. The said Executive Officer and the Inspector of Nuisances of the City of Newport shall be at all times subject to the direction of said Board.

SECTION 9. The Executive Officer, the Inspector of Nuisances and all members of the Board hereby appointed shall, in pursuance of any complaint or information of nuisances or breaches of the law as aforesaid, have power to enter the house and premises of any person, to make inspection thereof and to do all things which may in law be necessary and proper, at all times between the hours of nine o'clock A. M. and five o'clock P. M.

SECTION 10. The said Board shall meet from time to time in their discretion, or at the call of the President thereof, or at the call of the Executive officer as aforesaid, or at the call of the Secretary upon the written request of any two members; and three members of the Board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of all business.

SECTION 11. All vacancies in the membership of the Board, by resignation or otherwise, shall be filled by appointment by the City Council.

SECTION 12. The Executive Officer and Inspector of Nuisances shall keep private books in which they shall make notes of all reports, orders and inspections made to and by them with the results thereof and their proceedings thereon, which books shall, at the expiration of their terms of office and at least once in every three months, be turned over to the Secretary who shall keep the same among the records of the Board.

SECTION 13. The Board shall from time to time in its discretion and at least once in each month, report to the Board of Aldermen the condition of the public health of the City of Newport with such facts and recommendations in regard thereto or in regard to the operation of the Board hereby appointed, as it may deem proper.

SECTION 14. The members of the Board hereby appointed shall serve without compensation; provided however that they shall be paid such actual necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties as the City Council of the City of Newport may from time to time allow.

SECTION 15. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

[Passed March 4, 1887.]

A true copy. Witness:
WILLIAM G. STEVENS,
3-12 City Clerk.

An Ordinance in amendment of "an ordinance to provide for the government of the Asylum for the Poor."

It is ordained by the City Council of the City of Newport, as follows:—

SECTION 1. Section 3 of said "ordinance to provide for the government of the Asylum for the Poor" is hereby amended so as to read as follows:—

"SECTION 3. The Keeper of said City Asylum shall be nominated by the Overseers of the City Asylum and be elected by the City Council in convention annually on the first Monday in January or thereafter as soon as may be."

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

[Passed March 4, 1887.]

A true copy. Witness.
WILLIAM G. STEVENS, City Clerk.

An Ordinance in amendment of Chapters 3 and 4 of "an ordinance comprizing the ordinances of the city of Newport."

It is ordained by the City Council of the City of Newport, as follows:—

SECTION 1. Section 1 of said Chapter 3 is hereby amended by striking out therefrom the words "a committee on city property" and by striking out therefrom the words "a committee on gas and lamps," and by inserting in said chapter, next after the words "fire department," the words "a committee on street lights and a committee on public property," and Section 2 of said Chapter 4 is hereby amended by striking out therefrom the words, "a superintendent of public parks; a committee on parks consisting of one qualified elector for each park."

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

[Passed March 4, 1887.]

A true copy. Witness;
WILLIAM G. STEVENS, City Clerk.

An Ordinance in amendment of and in addition to an ordinance enlitled "An Ordinance creating the office of City Engineer."

It is ordained by the City Council of the City of Newport, as follows:—

SECTION 1. The City Engineer, in addition to the other duties and services required of him, shall, under the direction of the Committee on Highways of the City Council, take charge of and superintend the construction of the receiving tank and main sewer outlet and other works of the City appertaining to said Outlet extending from the present western end of the Marsh street sewer into the harbor or salt water and beyond the breakwater, and provide the necessary labor and materials therefor at the City's cost, pursuant to the plans and contracts heretofore or hereafter made relating to the same; but the Street Commissioner shall retain and have the charge and superintendence of all other work on or relating to the sewers of the City, and of the procuring of the labor and materials therefor, under the direction of said Committee.

SEC. 2. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

[Passed March 4, 1887.]

A true copy. Witness:
WILLIAM G. STEVENS,
3-12 City Clerk.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Providence, March 5, 1887.

In conformity with Chapter 19, Section 2, of the Public Statutes, notice is hereby given that a petition was presented to the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island, at its January Session, A. D. 1887, from Daniel Watson and others for an act to incorporate the

Newport and New York Rapid Transit Company,

for the purpose of acquiring and running a line of steamboats or other vessels between the City of Newport and some point at or near the South Ferry (so called) in the town of South Kingstown; also for the purpose of constructing and operating a railroad from some point at or near said South Ferry to Narragansett Pier, or to some point on the N. Y., Providence and Boston Railroad; with power to construct a water-way or canal across Conanicut Island in the vicinity of Potter's Point and through "the Creek" (so called); with authority to issue bonds secured by a mortgage of the property and franchise of the corporation, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in Chapters 152 and 158 of the Public Statutes, and of all acts in amendment thereof and in addition thereto. And that said petition and the bill accompanying the same were ordered continued to the next General Assembly.

J. M. ADDEMAN,
3-12-4w Secretary of State.

New Advertisements.

COFFEE!

COFFEE!

COFFEE!

Notwithstanding the market has advanced five to six cents a pound on all kinds of coffee during the past few months, we have continued to maintain the high grade for which all our brands have been noted, and are now selling a good, straight

JAVA COFFEE

—AT—

25c. PER POUND,

and guarantee it to be equal to any in the market at that price.

To have a delicious cup of coffee it must be made fresh.

Few people understand the importance of freshly ground and freshly made coffee. Buy your coffee in small quantities and do not expose it to the air any more than you can help. After you have placed it in the coffee pot, pour on the water, first making sure that it is boiling, let it simmer on the stove for about fifteen minutes, not boil, and then serve immediately with hot milk. In this way you are sure of getting the best results.

Wilcox & Barlow,

145 Thames St.

TO ADVERTISERS,

For a check of $20 we will print a ten-line advertisement in One Million issues of leading American newspapers. This is at the rate of only one-fifth of a cent a line for 1000 circulation! The advertisement will be placed before One Million *different* newspaper purchasers:—or FIVE MILLION READERS. Ten lines will accommodate about 75 words. Address with copy of Adv. and check, or send 30c. for Book of 176 pages.
GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce St., N. Y.

SMITH AMERICAN ORGAN & PIANO CO. BOSTON, MASS.

200 Horses.

—THE—

UNION RAILROAD COMPANY,

OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.,

ANNOUNCE THEIR

* FIFTEENTH * ANNUAL *

SALE OF HORSES!!

These horses can now be seen at our South Providence and Elmwood stables, and can be purchased at private sale until

SATURDAY, APRIL 9TH, 1887,

upon which date such as are not previously disposed of will be sold at

PUBLIC AUCTION

to the highest bidder. Sale will take place as heretofore, at our

ELMWOOD STABLE.

Commencing at 10.30 o'clock A. M., and continuing until the entire lot is disposed of. If stormy, the sale will take place the following Monday.
D. F. LONGSTREET,
3-12-4w Vice Pres., & Gen'l Manager

—FINE—

Watch and Clock Repairing

A SPECIALTY,

—AT—

146 THAMES ST.

A FULL LINE OF

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Spectacles, Fancy Goods, etc., at

146 THAMES STREET.

D.L. Cummings,

WATCHMAKER and JEWELER.

Callas, Carnations, Primroses, Fine Window Plants,

WILSON'S GREENHOUSES, Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

Forrest F. Tebbetts,

NEW CLOAK STORE,

99 Westminster Street,

Butler Exchange,

Providence, R. I.

First Spring EXHIBITION

—OF—

Ladies', Misses' and Children's

CLOAKS.

We shall on March 1st open one of the most extensive assortments ever shown. It will comprise handsome, stylish, as well as durable garments in Raglans, Wraps, Newmarkets with cape and hood, Jackets in every conceivable style of materials, both black and colored, with and without hoods, lined and unlined. No lady should omit an inspection of our stock for we carry more styles than any house in New England.

JACK, our GREAT WHITE BEAR,

Whose portrait is at the top of this advertisement, you will find in the window.

CLOTHING!!

CLOTHING!

Already received. A new line of

MEN'S AND YOUTHS'

Spring Clothing

—IN—

WHIPCORDS, PLAIN and FANCY CASSIMERS and CHEVIOT SUITS,

Both in Sacks and 4-button cutaways.

Spring Overcoats.

Our line of Spring Overcoats beats anything we ever offered before: the assortment is larger, the styles better and the prices lower. In sizes from the boy of five years to the full-grown man.

J. E. Seabury,

218 & 220 Thames-st.

Attention! Photographers!

Learitt & Sharman

The BOSTON PHOTOGRAPHERS

535 Washington St., 145 Tremont St., 195 Thames St. } Boston. Newport, R. I.

We take great pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Newport and vicinity that we have re-opened our NEWPORT STUDIO, and are now fully prepared to furnish our Unexcelled Satin Finish Cabinets at

$3.50 PER DOZEN.

FORMER PRICE $6

☞ Remember, a glass proof will be shown at time of sitting, and if not satisfactory another will be taken, so all may be sure of obtaining fine and satisfactory work here. All our work finished at our mammoth Boston Studio, 535 Washington Street. No extra charge for children. All pictures finished in ten days after proof is shown. 5-29-tf

Miscellaneous.

Wishing to reduce my stock of

OVERCOATS

—AND—

Winter * Suits

before taking stock, March 1st, I will sell them at a great reduction from former prices.

JAMES P. TAYLOR,

189 THAMES STREET.

The Light Running Domestic,

The most reliable Machine made.

F. S. WAITE

Agent, 293 Thames street.

Butterick's Patterns for April,

F. S. WAITE, Agent, 293 Thames St.

AGENCY

Lewando's French Dye House.

F. S. WAITE, 293 Thames st.

DRY AND FANCY GOODS,

F. S. WAITE,

293 * Thames * St.

P. J. MURPHY,

Practical Plumber

SUCCESSOR TO C. GREASON,

AT THE OLD STAND,

161 SPRING STREET,

(1 door north of Mill St.)

SANITARY PLUMBING and VENTILATION

A specialty, and will receive prompt and personal attention. First class work solicited, and references furnished on application. Connected by telephone

The Newport Agricultural Warehouse,

19 & 23 BROADWAY,

Offers for 1887 great inducements in its unlimited supplies for the Farm, Garden and Lawn. Just received, a choice stock of

Timothy, Clover, Redtop, Hungarian, Millet, Buckwheat, Spring-Rye, Kentucky Blue and Orchard Grass,

and all kinds of fine seeds which can be bought at the lowest cash prices.

PLOWS and HARROWS

Of all the best manufactures. Special notice should be given the CLARK DISK HARROW, the best in the market at lowest price. The new double harness for $15, the best of all.

Chittendens, Mitchells, Darlings, Mapes and Standard Fertilizers

always in stock. Land Plaster $8 per ton. Try it, the finest thing for potatoes. A lot of Stockbridge Corn Manure for $28 per ton. Fine Vermont Oats 55c. per bushel, New York State 50c. per bushel. Choice Flower and Garden Seed, Paints, Hardware, Oils, Woodware, in fact, all goods that can be used on the Farm, Garden and Lawn.

GEO. A. WEAVER.

New York Hat House.

O'NEILL'S

We keep the latest styles in

H*A*T*S

Come and see them and be convinced that the prices are the lowest.

Furnishing * Goods

Constantly kept.

O'NEILL'S

261 Thames-st.

Miscellaneous.

Special Notice.

I wish to call your attention to my new stock of Holiday Goods which I am receiving every day.

REED AND RATTAN ROCKERS,

TABLES AND TABLE WORK BASKETS,

Easy Chairs.

I have a large variety of Easy Chairs in Walnut and Cherry, which is the best chair for the money in the city.

Fancy and Odd Chairs, Fancy and Odd Tables and Stands, Foot Rests, Writing Desks, Chamber Sets, Window Shades; Drapery Poles, Brass Trimmings, Plushes for Fancy Work, Cretons, Madras Lace,

and a large variety of Furniture Coverings. Furniture made, repaired and upholstered. Call and examine my goods before you purchase elsewhere, and I know that you will get a good article for a reasonable price.

H. J. JONES,

14 AND 18 MILL STREET.

☞ Open evenings.

February Sales

—AT—

Clarke's News Depot,

BACK NUMBERS OF

HARPER'S BAZAAR,

LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED,

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

PUCK, LIFE, &C.,

AT 25c. a bundle.

Also a few copies of the Christmas No. London News, at 25c. per copy. At

Clarke's News Depot.

A Blessing in Every Family.

PATENT

Chamber Pail and Water Closet

COMBINED.

For Sanitary Purposes. Among its chief recommendations are the combined Odorless and Air-Tight Covers. No family can afford to be without one, as they are portable and can be used to great advantage in every household.

GALVANIZED IRON,

ONLY $1.00.

Over 400 now in use in this city.

Walsh Bros.

222 THAMES ST.,

COR. FRANK.

Church's Fertilizer.

This valuable Fertilizer will be delivered this year from the following places in Portsmouth.

Post Office, Newtown,
Jonathan A. Sisson's,
James Sweet's, West Road,

And the above named gentlemen will act as agents for its sale.

L. D. TALLMAN,
2-5-4m **Agent.**

PIANOS

TO RENT

For the Season.

A Large Stock to Select from.

FINE STATIONERY,
FINE LINEN PAPER,
CREAM WOVE AND LAID, AT
30c. PER LB.

Agency for the Mason & Hamlin Organs.

John Rogers,

210 THAMES ST

Miscellaneous.

CANADA HARDWOOD ASHES UNLEACHED

In car loads, 14 to 17 tons. This being our only business, our long experience enables us to *guarantee* the *quality* to be the *best*. Price and pamphlet sent on application.

JOHN B. DEBLOIS,

No. 2 Broadway, Newport, R. I.,

Is our authorized agent for these ashes in this city and vicinity.

MUNROE, JUDSON & STROUP,
27 Arcade Block, Oswego, N. Y.
Importers.

TO LET.

THE HOMESTEAD FARM of the late Jacob Mott with the shore privilege, situated in the town of Portsmouth, R. I. will be let for one year. For terms etc., apply to
JOHN C. MOTT, Portsmouth,
or J. MOTT, Jr., Providence.

Trees For Sale.

Arbor Vitæ, White and Blue Spruce and White Maple.

Cor. Forest Ave. & West Main road
H. M. WILSON.
3-5-2m

REMOVAL.

W. C. STODDARD, Dentist,

Has removed to rooms over National Exchange Bank, 36 Washington Square, near State House.

SEABURY,

214 THAMES STREET,

Has a complete stock of

BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS,

Suitable for the season.

ANNUAL MARK-DOWN SALE.

All pictures from 15 to 25 per cent. discount until March 1st. The largest and finest stock of

VALENTINES

in the city and at the lowest prices.

WM. H. ARNOLD,
12 BROADWAY.

James U. Cooper,

PAINTER AND GLAZIER.

3 MILL STREET.

PLAIN, ORNAMENTAL & SIGN PAINTING, GLAZING and GRAINING. SPECIAL ATTENTION given to KALSOMINING.

Newport Hard Wax Polish.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

First fill the wood with some good filler after the filling has been rubbed off the surface, allow it ten hours to dry, then rub on a coat of the polish with a piece of cloth; let it stand ten or fifteen minutes, and polish by rubbing briskly with a stiff brush, with a woolen cloth or felt. For carved work the polish can be thinned with Turpentine, and applied with a brush. Never use the Polish over oil that is not dry. The Polish can be used without filling, with a good effect.

RHODE ISLAND

Hospital Trust Co.

Office 60 South Main Street.

Open from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

CAPITAL $800,000.

PAYS *interest on* DEPOSITS, *subject to checks at sight;*

MONEYS loaned on REAL ESTATE or other satisfactory security.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND LETTERS OF CREDIT furnished available in all parts of the world.

All business transacted by Trust Companies attended to by this Company.

All information furnished at this Company's office.

The TRUST COMPANY is by law empowered to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, or Receiver, *in the settlement of estates*, and Probate Courts are authorized to appoint it in these capacities.

Executors, Administrators, Receivers, &c. who deposit their funds with the Company, *are exempted by law from all personal responsibility.*

Directors.—Amos C. Barstow, Zechariah Chafee, Christopher Lippitt, Samuel M. Noyes, Royal C. Taft, Robert H. I. Goddard, G. W. R. Matteson, S. S. Sprague, William D. Ely, Robert I. Gammell, William Binney, William B. Weeden, Rowland Hazard, Edward D. Pearce, Jr., Henry J. Steere, Horatio N. Campbell, Robert Knight, John W. Danielson, Herbert J. Wells, and John C. Pegram.

HERBERT J. WELLS, President.
W. H. LATHAM, Vice President.
E. S. CLARK, Secretary.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

—FOR—

GENTLEMEN.

SMOKING SETS:

CIGAR CASES,
MEERSCHAUM PIPES,
CIGAR TUBES,

SMALL BOXES OF

HAVANA AND DOMESTIC

Cigars,

Suitable for presents. Call and examine.

J. D. Richardson & Co.
306 Thames Street.

Opp. Post Office.

Farm and Family

Care of Poultry.

"There is as much in the care as in the feeding of poultry," says A. F. Hunter, in Am. Cultivator. The one is as important as the other, and they should go together. The most important consideration is cleanliness, and the next exercise. At the same time, if one keeps the pens and roosts clean, the birds will scratch and exercise.

The pens in my henhouse are 10x10 feet, and a dozen fowls are allowed to each. The yards outside are 10x100 feet, with gates at the end, opening out on to unlimited grass range. Of course, from March 1 to December 1, or thereabouts, the exercise question is easily solved. The birds have their yards, in which I turn up some fresh ground once a week or so, and each pentul has the outside range half a day at a time. If obliged to shut them up, say in June, to keep them out of the mowing grass, I see that they have a liberal supply of fresh grass every day. It is the time when snow is on the ground, from Dec. 1 to March 1, that the real question of exercise arises.

The droppings of the fowls will soon contaminate the surface of the pens if they are let alone, and then the birds mope about listless and unhappy. My roosts, of 2x3 scantling, rounded on top, are placed about three feet from the floor. Ten inches below the top I place a platform twenty inches wide, of matched boards. I nail a strip of furring, 1x3, along the front and back of this platform, which stiffens it greatly, and serves to keep the droppings enclosed. Practically, it is a shallow pan. I sprinkle a liberal quantity of dry earth, fine sifted coal ashes or ground plaster over the surface of the platform, and now see the result. The earth or ashes deodorizes the droppings and retains the ammonia, thus preventing the gases poisoning the air.

By this inexpensive device I keep the droppings from the ground, and by cleaning the platform every other day, I save the droppings in the best possible condition for using as a fertilizer. The ground of the pens I continually freshen by digging it up with a hoe about once a week, scratching the surface only at first, and going a little deeper each time, so that by March 1 I have thoroughly stirred to a depth of about four inches.

In the summer time I dig up and wheel off this dug-over earth, and replace with entirely fresh, gravelly loam, to a depth of four inches, and thus start anew. After digging up the pens, I carry out the chaff and sweepings from the stable and dump down a small pile in each pen. The hens revel in this and kick up a great dust, occasionally finding an oat the horse has dropped, or a blade of hay. Sometimes I drop in a handful of oats to stimulate the scratching.

There is a shallow pan of ashes provided in each pen for a dust bath, and a trough of ground oyster shells frequently replenished. Once a month in winter I pound up some broken crockery and old brick, and break up the bones from meat and fowls consumed in the house and give them. In winter I give them tepid water twice a day, keeping fresh water always by them. At night, after the fowls have gone to roost, the water basins are carefully rinsed out, ready for the morning.

On glancing this over, it may appear fussy to many, but the proof of the pudding is in the eating. My pullets begin to lay at about five months old and lay steadily all winter, and with eggs at forty cents a dozen all through November, December and January, such care pays me well.

Farming Don't Pay.

"Farming don't pay," says the old fogy, as he looks through the cracks of his crumbling house, and counts the snowflakes as they dance before the wind and crowd into the crevices which are often left open because he was too thriftless to endeavor to save his structure.

"Farming don't pay," says the farmer who depends on the sunny side of a straw stack for warmth to his stock, and the corners of a rail fence to break the force of the winds.

"Farming don't pay," the farmer who breeds a hog with bristled back and long tusks to eat his corn at a loss, and return to him no income. It does not pay him to attempt to pasture a few miserable, scraggy sheep on pennyroyal and sorrel, and to graze his pigmy cows on broomsedge and dry crab grass, and yet expect them to yield milk and butter. It does not pay to raise colts by weaning at birth in order to work the dams during the day, and feeding them on insufficient food.

"Farming don't pay," when the rich black liquids flow off from the barnyard, and the plough and the harrow are rusting in the fields, while the fences are rotting and the bars tumbling to pieces.

"Farming don't pay," unless rightly conducted, nor will manufacturing nor any kind of business pay, under similar unfavorable conditions. The farmer must be on the alert. He must keep his farm in order, grade up his stock, feed for the best results, and endeavor to annually increase his products. Nothing must be wasted, and everything must be judiciously adapted to special purposes.

"Farming does not pay," but it suspends on the farmer. The individual is equal to the farm in value according to the manner in which he conducts it. —[Country Farmer and Trucker.

Culling Out Flocks.

The best and safest way to cull out the unprofitable sheep from a flock is to use a pair of scales at shearing time and all such sheep as turn off less than five pounds of wool to mark with a spot of paint, and at the proper time be put into training for the mutton market.

A Vermont farmer plan's a sunflower seed instead of a pole to each hill of beans. The sturdy stalk answers for a pole, and the seeds supply an excellent feed for poultry.

Build a proper hen house, including a comfortable roosting place, and keep it clean. It will pay fully as well for its cost as any other farm building.

A new, cheap and effective insect killer is composed of one part muriate of potash in one thousand parts of water.

There is no one thing that is so much required on the farm, as to thoroughly systemise labor.

Farmers must look for their profit in reduced cost rather than higher prices.

Decide now that you will henceforth grow small fruits for the family's use.

Capt. Mitchell, of the bark Antoine Sala, in the New York and Havana trade, came home in May, entirely helpless with rheumatism. He went to the mountains but receiving no benefit, at his wife's request began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. He immediately began to improve; in two months his rheumatism was all gone, and he sailed in command of his vessel a well man. Hood's Sarsaparilla will help you. Sold by all druggists.

Over Supply is not Hospitality.

Never overload a plate nor over supply a table. It is a vulgar hospitality. At a small dinner no one should hesitate to ask for more if he desires it. It will only be considered a flattering tribute to the dish. At large companies, where there is necessarily a greater variety of dishes, the most voracious appetite must be satisfied with a little of each.

The French understand better than the people of any other nation how to supply a table. Their small family dinners are gems of perfection. There is plenty for every person, every morsel is eaten. The flowers of plants are fresh and odoriferous; the linen is a marvel of whiteness; the dishes are few, but perfect of their kind.

Recipes for the Table.

APPLES WITH JELLY.—One dozen apples, pared and cored, 1¼ pounds of sugar. Put the apples on with water enough to cover them, and let them stew until they look as if they would break; then take them out and put the sugar into the same water; let the syrup come to a boil; put in the apples, and let them stew until done through and clear, then take them out, slice into the syrup one large lemon and add one ounce of gelatine dissolved in a pint of cold water. Let the whole mix well and come to a boil; then pour upon the apples; the syrup will congeal. It is to be eaten cold with cream.

ORANGE PUDDING.—Four sweet oranges, three eggs, one cup of sugar, one pint of sweet milk, one large tablespoonful of cornstarch. Put in a nappy only the juice of the oranges and the soft pulp cut fine. Mix the yolks of the eggs, a little of the milk and most of the sugar and cornstarch together. Stir this mixture into the rest of the milk which is boiling. Cook like custard. Sprinkle the rest of the sugar over the oranges, and pour the custard over it. Cover the pudding with a soft frosting made of the whites. Brown in the oven. Eat cold.

APPLE CAKE.—Mix and bake as for jelly cake, flavoring the dough with essence of bitter almond. Beat one egg light in a bowl, and into it a cup of sugar. Add to this the strained juice and grated rind of a lemon. Peel and grate three fine pippins or other ripe, tart apples directly into this mixture, stirring each well in before adding another. When all are in, put into a farinakettle and stir over the fire until the apple custard is boiling hot and quite thick. Cool and spread between the cakes. A nice and simple cake. Eat the day it is baked.

DARK CHOCOLATE CAKE.—One-half cup of butter, one cup of sugar, [illegible] cups of flour, one-half cup of milk, two eggs beaten separately, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar, one-half teaspoonful of soda and 2½ tablespoonfuls of chocolate. Dissolve the chocolate over the steaming teakettle, in a saucer, beat into it a little of the cake mixture, then beat it into the whole of the cake mixture. Flavor with vanilla, and beat it briskly just before putting into the oven. It makes one large loaf. If desired darker in color, put in more chocolate.

FRUIT CAKE THAT WILL LAST A YEAR.—Wash and drain well one pound of currants, chop coarsely one pound of raisins, chop or slice one-half pound of citron. Beat five eggs and two cups of brown sugar together, then add to them one cup of butter, one cup of molasses, one-half cup of sour milk, one teaspoonful of spices to taste. Stir into this mixture six cups of flour, reserving one-half cup to mix with the raisins to prevent their settling to the bottom. Add fruit last.

CUSTARD EGGS.—Put the washed eggs in a saucepan of cold water and let them just come to a boil, then take them up. Or, lay them in a hot tin pail, cover them with boiling water, put the top on the pail and leave them on the kitchen table for five minutes. Drain off the water, pour on more boiling water and replace the top. Wrap a hot towel about the pail and leave it four minutes before dishing the eggs. They will be like a soft custard throughout, and more digestible than if cooked in any other way.

GRAHAM AND CORN MUFFINS.—Two full cups corn meal, one cup graham flour, one cup sweet milk, two cups boiling water, one egg. Pour the boiling water into the meal and stir well. Let the mixture stand till lukewarm, then add the cup of milk, or enough to form a batter about as stiff as will drop from the spoon, and beat well. Set this in a warm place two hours, then break in the egg and beat hard. Dip into hot gem pans, well oiled, and bake twenty minutes in a brisk oven.

POTATO AND CORN MUFFINS.—Two cups of cold mashed potato; two cups of sweet milk; two eggs, well beaten; two cups corn meal or enough for a batter. Soften the potato with the milk, working out all the lumps; then stir in corn meal till the batter is just thick enough to drop easily from the spoon; add the whipped eggs and beat hard. Drop into the gem pans, oiled and hot, and bake in an even oven from twenty to thirty minutes.

RYE DROP CAKES.—Two cups sour milk; one egg, well beaten; one teaspoonful of soda, dissolved in boiling water; enough rye meal for a batter that will spread easily on the griddle. Mix together the milk, meal and egg, add the soda and beat thoroughly. Bake immediately on a hot griddle, or in gem pans well oiled; if in gem pans the oven must be hot and the cakes should bake about half an hour.

QUICK CAKE.—Four eggs, two cups of sugar, one cup of milk, three cups of flour, two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar and one teaspoonful of soda; flavor with lemon. Put all together in a dish before beating, and let it stand in the tin after baking until ready for use. Bake in a quick oven.

CORN BREAD.—One large cup of sour buttermilk, a heaping cup of Indian meal, a cup of sugar, two heaping tablespoonfuls of wheat flour, a tablespoonful of cream (or lard or butter the size of a hickory nut), a teaspoonful of salt, and a small teaspoonful of saleratus dissolved in water. Put in a greased tin and steam 1½ hours.

MULLED RICE.—A coffee cup of rice washed and soaked an hour in hot water; then boil slowly four hours in two quarts of sweet milk. It should be eaten hot, and room left in the pudding dish to pour over the pudding (just before bringing to the table) the following sauce:

Sauce—Beat two eggs, whites and yolks separately, the former until they will stand alone; into this beat a teacupful of fine white sugar; add vanilla or nutmeg.

COOKIES.—Three eggs, two cups of sugar, one and one-half cups of sour milk, one-half teaspoonful of soda, butter the size of an egg, spice to the taste and flour sufficient to roll out.

CALF'S LIVER STEWED.—Cut the liver into small slices, about three inches square. Into your saucepan place two onions sliced fine a tablespoonful of sage, one of summer savory, a little pepper and salt, then add your liver and cover with water and let it stew for two hours. Just before you serve it dredge on a little flour, and add a tablespoonful of butter.

BEEF FRITTERS.—Beef fritters are good for breakfast. Chop pieces of steak or cold roast beef very fine. Make a batter of milk, flour and an egg and mix the meat with it. Put a lump of butter into a saucepan let it melt, then drop the batter into it from a large spoon. Fry until brown; season with pepper and salt and a little parsley.

FRIED CHICKEN.—Cut the chicken up carefully severing each joint; salt and pepper and roll in flour; have three or four tablespoonsful of hot butter or lard in the frying-pan, put in the chicken, covering tightly, and fry slowly for one hour or more, being careful to turn it when the under side becomes a rich brown; five minutes before taking from the stove add one-fourth pint hot water, cover tightly and let steam, take up on a hot platter and make gravy as for other meat.

BOILED CUSTARD.—Four eggs well beaten, and two tablespoonfuls of sugar; a teaspoonful of salt to each quart of milk. Flavor and add more sugar if desired to be very sweet.

CRANBERRY SAUCE.—Pick over and wash the cranberries and put in the preserving kettle, with half a pint of water to one quart of berries; now put the sugar on top of the berries; set on the fire and stir about half an hour; stir often to prevent burning, they will not need straining, and will preserve their rich color cooked in this way.

PLAIN PUDDING.—One egg, half cup of sugar, butter half size of egg, half cup of milk or water, heaping teaspoonful of baking powder mixed with flour enough to make a stiff batter; steam without removing cover for an hour. Can be eaten with any good sauce

CREAM SPONGE CAKE.—Cut the top from a stale sponge cake loaf in one piece half an inch thick. Dig and scrape the crumbs from inside of loaf and upper slice, leaving enough to keep the outside firm. Spread a thick layer of fruit jelly on the inside. Heat a cup of milk to boil, stir in a teaspoonful of cornstarch wet with cold milk, and the cake crumbs rubbed fine. Stir until thick, take from the fire, beat in two whipped eggs and two tablespoonfuls of sugar. Make all a smooth batter, set in boiling water on the range and stir for five minutes after the mixture is really heated through. Turn into a bowl, flavor with a teaspoonful of bitter almond essence and let it get cold. Fill the cake with it; fit on the top, wash all over with whipped white of egg, sift powdered sugar evenly over it until no more will adhere to the surface, and let it harden.

Fashion's Fancies.

Costumes composed of combinations in plain and striped goods bid fair to be very popular.

Bonnets remain very close at the sides, the trimming being massed on top by the milliner in various ways to suit her fancy and the face of the wearer.

The colors of the spring will be on a subdued order, or if any rich colors are used the aim will be to blend them so carefully that there will be nothing pronounced or bizarre in the effect.

The Pacha braid is a fancy combination of satin braid and coburg, and is shown in two shades of color like anemone and silver grey or pigeon green and beige.

Some new shapes in bonnets are similar to the fishwife poke worn a few years ago, while others have this flaring front cleft in one or two places, leaving room for the milliner's trimmings.

Jet in black and in all the varying shades of color manufactured under the name of "jet" is prominent again among imported goods.

Ribbons of gros-grain with fancy loop of feather edge, and plain gros-grain ribbons will all be used by milliners this spring.

Fancy gauzes are imported in white and delicate colors and shades in tufted patterns in Chenille effect of stripes, checks and cross bars.

Ribbons, flowers and aigrette of light feathers are fashionable for the hair for evening wear.

French enameled paintings are now considerably used for silver jewelry.

Fashionable ladies will still wear their hair high this spring and summer. For ordinary wear the back hair is twisted on the top of the head with two loops forming a bow knot. For evening the hair is dressed high the back hair waved slightly and puffed in graceful loops on the top of the head.

Plain skirts will be the rule the coming season with very long and full draperies in the overdress.

Several small combs are worn in the hair instead of one good sized one and they are tucked in apparently at random.

Silk and wool frise goods when of rich quality are very much used in the new models for walking dresses for spring wear.

Beads on shoes and slippers are the favorite adornment. Glass buttons, too, are so arranged on house shoes as to be very ornamental. These are in colors, and in many cases are quite attractive.

Leather buttons are the novelty in this important detail of the costume. These are in alligator skin or the smooth Russia leather and in large and small sizes, and are suitable for walking suits and jackets.

So many pretty styles of simplicity and beauty are seen in the new spring and summer modes for making washable costumes, that it is hard to choose from among them the most notable.

Wife: "I don't see how you can say that Mr. Whitechoker has an effeminate way of talking. He has a very loud voice."

Husband: "I mean by an effeminate way of talking, my dear, that he talks all the time."

One of the strongest natural proofs of the folly of hereditary right in kings is, that nature disapproves it; otherwise she would not so frequently turn it into ridicule by giving mankind an ass in place of a lion.

Modesty is the lowest of the virtues, and is a confession of the deficiency it indicates. He who undervalues himself is justly undervalued by others.

He knows very little of mankind who expects, by any facts or reasoning, to convince a determined party man.

One misfortune of extraordinary geniuses is that their very friends are more apt to admire than love them.

Chance opportunities make us known to others, and still more to ourselves.

Nothing is so strong as gentleness, nothing so gentle as real strength.

How to get a Free Farm in North Dakota.

As we all know, the public land of the United States is divided into land districts. This land is surveyed and plats of the separate townships are made at the General Land Office, Washington, and sent to the land office of the particular district in which the land may be. For instance, the land office for the Devils Lake land ditrict in North Dakota is at the town of Devils Lake, on the Devils Lake extension of the St. P., M. & M. Ry. Here is a "Register," who records the filings made by the settlers, and keeps track of the disposal of the different lands. The "Receiver" takes charge of the money paid for the public lands, and is the authority to whom proof of settlement and compliance with the land laws must be made to secure a deed from the Government, technically called "proving up." He also passes judgement on contests made for non-compliance with the requirements of the land laws. In a district of purely agricultural land, like that of Devils Lake, there are three ways in which to secure a home: By taking a "homestead," "pre-emption" or "tree claim," —160 acres is the maximum amount that can be "filed" on in each case. A tree claim and homestead, or a pre-emption and tree claim, can be taken at the same time, but pre-emption cannot be taken before a homestead is "proved up," or *vice versa*. The pre-emption and homestead require residence to secure title. Eight years is given in which to rise ten acres of trees on a 160 acre tree claim, when a deed will be given. Thus it will be seen that ultimately 480 acres of the public domain can be secured under the operation of these laws.

Having stated the theoretical rights of our citizens under the present laws, we will show the way to apply them in practice. Thus, if a person, tired of struggling for existence on the worn and high priced lands of the East, determines to come West and "grow up" with the country, the first thing to do on arrival will be to go to the land office and get plats of townships showing the quarter sections taken, or still eligible for entry. These will cost $1 each. With these he can proceed to the locality they designate, and by the aid of the figures on the section stakes, which he can easily learn to read, can make his selection. The settlers already on the ground are very anxious to have neighbors, and will often gratuitously assist in "locating" the intending home seeker. The selection made the land office is again visited, where the Register will supply official blanks, on which the immigrant will fill out a description of the town, range, section and quarter where his selection may be, and make affidavit of his intention to settle on the same. These are filled with the Register, and the sum of $18.00 is paid, if the applicant decides to make it a "homestead," after which, at the expiration of five years, the Government will give a deed, without further expense, other than $8 when the "final proof" is made. If a pre-emption, at "proving up," $1.25 per acre will be charged additional. In making entry of a "tree claim," $14 will be paid when "filing" is made, and a like sum at the date of final proof.

Bearing these facts in mind, there is no necessity of requiring the services of "land agents", or "locators," and other expenses than those named, are not necessarry. The methods of procedure, both in finding unentered lands, and in "filing," on them, is very simple, and with a copy of the land laws, and the plates to be had at the land office, the settler can easily make his own selections.—[The Farmer, St. Paul.

Husband: "It is kind of you to remember me on my birthday, but I had concluded to stop smoking on the score of economy."

Wife: Oh, these are not expensive, my dear. I bought them at 75 cents a hundred."

Mrs. Partington said that a gentleman laughed so heartily that she feared he would have burst his jocular vein.

PUBLIC LAWS OF RHODE ISLAND &C.

Passed at the January Session A. D. 1887.

CHAPTER 615.

AN ACT to approve and publish, and submit to the electors a proposition of amendment to the Constitution of this State.

(Passed March 8, 1887.)

WHEREAS, An article of amendment to the Constitution of this State was proposed by the last General Assembly, by the votes of a majority of all the members elected to each house, and the same has been published and read to the electors at their annual town and ward meetings in April last, as required by the Thirteenth Article of the Constitution of this State, and is now presented to this General Assembly for their action thereon; and a majority of all the members elected to each house at said annual meeting being present and approving of said proposed amendment;

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. The following proposition of amendment to the Constitution of this State, proposed by the last General Assembly, is hereby declared approved, and for the purpose of publication and submission to the electors, shall be designated as follows;

ARTICLE VII.

Women shall have the right to vote in the election of all civil officers and on all questions in all legal town, district or ward meetings, subject to the same qualifications, limitations and conditions as men.

SEC. 2. The said proposition of amendment shall be submitted to the electors for their approval or rejection, at meetings of the electors, to be held on the first Wednesday in April, A. D. 1887. The voting places in the various cities and towns shall be kept open during the hours now required by law for voting for State officers.

SEC. 3. The Secretary of State shall cause the said proposition of amendment to be published in all the papers publishing the laws of the State for two weeks successively, next preceding the day of said meetings of said electors; and the said proposition shall be inserted by the town and city clerks in the warrants or notices by them to be issued previous to said meetings of the electors for the purpose of warning the town or ward meetings; and said proposition shall be read by the town, ward and district clerk to the electors in the town, ward and district meetings to be held as aforesaid.

SEC. 4. The Secretary of State shall cause thirty-five thousand copies of said proposition of amendment to be printed, with the word "approved" upon the same, and a like number with the word "rejected" thereon, and shall cause such ballots to be distributed among the town and ward clerks in suitable proportions, previous to the day of said meetings of electors.

SEC. 5. The town, ward and district meetings to be held as aforesaid shall be warned, and the list of voters shall be canvassed and made up, and the said town, ward and district meetings shall be conducted in the same manner as now provided by law, for the town, ward and district meetings for the election of general officers.

SEC. 6. At the close of the polls on said day of said meetings of the electors, the Moderator and Town Clerk, or the Warden and Ward Clerk, or the Moderator and District Clerk, shall, in open town, ward or district meetings, count said ballots and seal up the same, and shall certify that the ballots by them sealed up are the ballots given in at said meetings of the electors, the number of such ballots, and that the number of ballots on said proposition does not exceed the number of electors voting at said meetings, and shall deliver or send such ballots, so sealed up and certified, to the Secretary of State on or before the 20th day of April, A. D. 1887.

SEC. 7. The Governor, Secretary of State and Attorney General shall count said ballots on or before the second day of May, A. D. 1887, and the Governor shall announce the result by proclamation on or before the sixteenth day of May, A. D. 1887; and if said proposition of amendment shall have been approved by three-fifths of the electors of the State present and voting thereon in said town, ward and district meetings, the same shall be declared to be a part of the Constitution of the State, and shall be numbered as an additional article to amendment thereto.

SEC. 8. This act shall take effect immediately.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy.

Witness: JOSHUA M. ADDEMAN, Secretary of State.

For Toilet Use.

Ayer's Hair Vigor keeps the hair soft and pliant, imparts to it the lustre and freshness of youth, causes it to grow luxuriantly, eradicates Dandruff, cures all scalp diseases, and is the most cleanly of all hair preparations.

AYER'S Hair Vigor has given me perfect satisfaction. I was nearly bald for six years, during which time I used many hair preparations, but without success. Indeed, what little hair I had, was growing thinner, until I tried Ayer's Hair Vigor. I used two bottles of the Vigor, and my head is now well covered with a new growth of hair. —Judson B. Chapel, Peabody, Mass.

HAIR that has become weak, gray, and faded, may have new life and color restored to it by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. "My hair was thin, faded, and dry, and fell out in large quantities. Ayer's Hair Vigor stopped the falling, and restored my hair to its original color. As a dressing for the hair, this preparation has no equal.—Mary N. Hammond, Stillwater, Minn.

VIGOR, youth, and beauty, in the appearance of the hair, may be preserved for an indefinite period by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. "A disease of the scalp caused my hair to become harsh and dry, and to fall out freely. Nothing I tried seemed to do any good until I commenced using Ayer's Hair Vigor. Three bottles of this preparation restored my hair to a healthy condition, and it is now soft and pliant. My scalp is cured, and it is also free from dandruff.—Mrs. E. R. Foss, Milwaukee, Wis.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

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PERFECT SAFETY, prompt action, and wonderful curative properties, easily place Ayer's Pills at the head of the list of popular remedies for Sick and Nervous Headaches, Constipation, and all ailments originating in a disordered Liver.

I have been a great sufferer from Headache, and Ayer's Cathartic Pills are the only medicine that has ever given me relief. One dose of these Pills will quickly move my bowels, and free my head from pain.—William L. Page, Richmond, Va.

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2 Single Canopy Phaetons, 2d-Hand.

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DRY MAY means short hay." Use our topdressing early, and crowd the grass to early maturity, to escape any unfavorable weather. BOWKER FERTILIZER CO.

Insure your crops by using the right fertilizer at the right time. Send for our books, before purchasing. BOWKER FERTILIZER CO.

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Humors,

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Catarrh,

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I do not believe that Ayer's Sarsaparilla has an equal as a remedy for Scrofulous Humors. It is pleasant to take, gives strength and vigor to the body, and produces a more permanent, lasting, result than any medicine I ever used.—E. Haines, No. Limdale, O.

I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla, in my family, for Scrofula, and know, if it is taken faithfully, it will thoroughly eradicate this terrible disease.—W. F. Fowler, M. D., Greenville, Tenn.

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Ayer's Sarsaparilla is superior to any blood purifier that I have ever tried. I have taken it for Scrofula, Canker, and Salt-Rheum, and received much benefit from it. It is good, also, for a weak stomach.—Millie Jane Peirce, South Bradford, Mass.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

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Dr. Lewis is always successful.

THE GLORY OF A MAN IS IN HIS STRENGTH.

Nerve or Physical Force when Lost Quickly Regained by Consulting

Dr. C. J. Lewis,

WHO after intense study and deep research has lately discovered a new, extraordinary, quick, certain and inexpensive cure for diseases of the Brain and Spinal Cord, Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Fluid Essences, Impotency, and Deranged Functions of the Nervous and Generative Systems. THIS NEW AND MARVELLOUS MEDICAL TREATMENT has cured the most desperate forms of Nervous disorders in both young and old. To debilitated youth it bestows the vigor of manhood, and in advanced age it establishes the vigor of youth without the possibility of failure. URINARY COMPLAINTS, Acute or Chronic Discharges, Stricture, Retention of Urine, Gravel, Kidney or Bladder Disorders, Syphilis, Secondary Symptoms, Eruptions, Skin Diseases, are all absolutely cured without the use of mercury, copiva or injections. No restriction in diet or hindrance from business. RECENT CASES CURED IN THREE OR FOUR DAYS. Patients whose cases have been neglected, badly treated, or pronounced incurable, are particularly invited to visit Dr. Lewis. A written guarantee of cure given in all cases arranged for. In practice 30 years.

☞ Dr. Lewis is frequently consulted by many who have been completely discouraged or ever being cured after having exhausted their various advertised nostrums, which invariably do more harm than good as every phase of disease demands different and special treatment. To those who may have been disappointed, Dr. Lewis would say consult him and he will restore the disappointed one to all the duties of life, whether they be physical or mental, pertaining to married life or "single blessedness."

CONSULTATIONS, MEDICINES, &c., $5. WORKING CLASSES, $2.50.

DR. LEWIS is permanently located at 129 Friendship Street, Providence, R. I. One door from Richmond street (off Broad-street). Office hours all the year round from 9 to 2 and 5 to 9: Sundays, 10 to 2, not later except by appointment, letter or telegram. *Rheumatism Effectually Cured. Female Complaints Skillfully Treated.*

Notice to Country Patients.

DR. LEWIS will, on full description of case, with fee enclosed, immediately send a supply of his valuable medicines, accompanied with instructions and advice, for the cure of the above distressing complaints.

THIRD EDITION

Medical Minutes.

With additional colored illustrations and a PORTRAIT OF THE AUTHOR. An exceptional treatise on the speedy cure of above subjects sexual diseases, etc.

Price 25c. by mail to any address, from the author, DR. C. J. LEWIS.

IMPERIAL EGG FOOD Will Largely INCREASE Egg Production; Strengthen Weak and drooping Fowls, promote Healthy Growth, Insure Fine Condition and Smooth Plumage, help through moulting, furnish bone and muscle for young chicks; Prevent and CURE the diseases incident to Poultry. No forcing process; you simply give them chemicals to make eggs at cost of less than 1c. a week per fowl. CHICKEN CHOLERA is usually the result of weakness caused by a lack of the proper chemicals in the system. These are supplied by the Imperial Egg Food. Thousands of Testimonials. If your local tradesman does not keep it, write to F. C. STURTEVANT, Hartford, Conn.

SULPHUR BITTERS

The Greatest Blood Purifier ON EARTH.

This Great German Medicine is composed of Yellow Dock, Mandrake, Gentian, Dandelion, Juniper Berries, etc., combined with the Extract of Sulphur, which makes it the Greatest Blood Purifier known. Do not ever take

BLUE PILLS

or arsenic, they are deadly. Your Kidneys are Diseased! Place your trust in SULPHUR BITTERS, the purest and best medicine ever made. Use SULPHUR BITTERS. If you Is Your Tongue Coated are sick, no matter what ails you, use

with a yellow sticky substance? Is your breath foul and offensive? Your stomach is out of order! Use SULPHUR BITTERS immediately! Is your Urine thick, ropy, cloudy or high-colored? Sulphur Bitters is

Sulphur Bitters!

Don't wait until you are unable to walk, or are flat on your back, but get some at once, it will cure you.

The Invalid's Friend.

The young, the aged and tottering are soon made well by its use. Remember what you read here, it may save your life, it has saved hundreds. Don't wait until to-morrow,

Try a Bottle To-Day!

PRICE, ONE DOLLAR.

A. P. Ordway & Co., Chemists, Sole Proprietors for U. S. and Canadas.

SULPHUR PLASTERS cure pain in the side. KAUFMANN'S PILLS do not gripe. 25 cents.

The South Pole.

The greatest point of difference between the Arctic and Antarctic regions lies in the fact that the former is dotted over with numerous islands, peninsulas, and isthmuses; whereas the latter is exposed to the clash of a vast and deep ocean. Ross experienced from sweeping currents and wind, more than ever has to be borne by northern explorers. On one occasion, when he was becalmed for a few hours, the dead set of the ocean waves drifted the ships toward a range of huge icebergs, against which the sea broke with appalling violence. Every eye was transfixed with the tremendous spectacle, and destruction appeared inevitable." The ships were thus driven on for eight hours, until within half a mile of the gigantic icebergs, when a gentle air began to stir; the ships yielded to the influence of the puff of wind, which gradually freshened into a gale, and before dark, to the heart-felt satisfaction of all on board, the ships emerged from their peril and got out into the wide ocean. Ross had good means of knowing how thoroughly Wilkes had been deceived concerning the appearance of land at a particular spot, for he spent three days searching for land which Wilkes had laid down on a chart; but six hundred fathoms depth of water was found in the very centre of the position assigned to the land on the chart. Ross arrived at the opinion that the American commander had been deceived either by ice islands or fog banks. We need not go into much further details concerning this expedition; but a few words may be quoted to show what kind of weather had to be borne in the very middle of the Antarctic summer, and in no higher latitude than sixty-six degrees.

For nine days the crews were alternately drifting, hauling, making fast, mending snapped hawsers, and making efforts to stem opposing currents. On the tenth day, during a thick fog, a gale came on from the north. "The sea quickly rose to a fearful height, breaking off the loftiest icebergs; we were unable any longer to hold our ground, but were driven into the heavy pack under our lee. Soon after midnight our ships were involved in an ocean of floating fragments of ice, hard as floating blocks of granite, which were dashed against them by the waves with so much violence that their masts quivered as if they would fall at every successive blow, and the destruction of the ship seemed inevitable from the tremendous shocks they received. By backing and filling the sails, we endeavored to avoid collision with the larger masses, but this was not always possible. In the early part of the storm the rudder of the Erebus was so much damaged as to be no longer of any use, and about the same time I was informed by signal that the Terror's was completely destroyed, and nearly torn away from the stern-post. Hour passed away after hour without the least mitigation of these awful circumstances in which we were placed. Indeed, there seemed to be but little probability of our ships holding together much longer, so frequent and violent were the shocks they sustained. The loud, crashing noise of the straining and working of the timbers and decks as she was driven against some of the heavier pieces, which all the activity and exertions of our people could not prevent, was sufficient to fill the stoutest heart—that was not supported by trust in Him who controls all events—with dismay."

Whenever the gallant commander got south of sixty degrees or so, then the battling with ice began again and again. He once touched, as we have said, the seventy-eighth parallel of latitude, and in all probability no human being has ever made a nearer approach to the South Pole—less by three or four hundred miles than the approach which has been recently made to the North Pole. What we know of the South Pole, then, is simply this, that nobody has got within seven or eight hundred miles of it; that icy barriers are met with, quite eclipsing anything in the North Frigid Zone; that mountains have been seen (one shooting forth volcanic flames) loftier than any discovered by our northern explorers; that all the land is covered with snow at all seasons; that no human being has been met with beyond fifty-six degrees of latitude; that no vegetable growth except lichens, has been seen beyond fifty-eight degrees of latitude; and that no land quadruped is known to exist beyond sixty-six degrees of latitude.

Concluded to Drop all Pride of Race.

A gentleman owns a fine tract of cedar land not far from Austin, Texas, and a few days ago he was told that some negroes were cutting down the timber, so he rode out to see about it. To his astonishment he found a wealthy white neighbor, with a team and wagon, hauling off the timber.

"Why, I am astonished Colonel," said the owner of the land. "I heard that a lot of negroes were stealing my timber and here I find you, a white man, cutting my timber. You ought to be ashamed of yourself."

"Well to tell the truth," responded the other party, "I hate to steal timber like a darky, but these cedar trees make such bully fence rails that I concluded to drop all pride of race."—[Texas Siftings.

Kissing Not in Fashion.

Kissing the bride at a wedding, says Social Etiquette, of New York, is no longer fashionable, so the clergyman who officiates at society weddings in future will miss the labial perquisite. "Indeed kissing is no longer permissible in good society, and a reserved and refined womanhood has been long in rebellion against this usage without having abolished it until quite recently. The public may be her own invited and welcomed guests, but all the same she objects to being kissed in their presence, and very properly. Indeed, few brides are willing to have their veils raised and thrown backward until they have left the church. This also is in excellent taste."

Wife—"Got a dollar?"

Husband—"Where's the last dollar I gave you?"

Wife—"Gone."

Husband—"I thought I told you to make it go as far as you could."

Wife—"I did."

Husband—"Doesn't look like it."

Wife—"Well, I did; I sent it to the Fiji island heathen."

Miss Wolfe, of New York, pays her physician a salary of $5000 a year. Mrs. Alexander T. Stewart retained three doctors at an aggregate cost of $40,000, and called in one of them nearly every day. Mrs. William Astor pays to Dr. Fordyce Barker an average of $20,000. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt spends $10,000 a year in the same way.

Mrs. Cleveland wore a "sleeveless dress" at the Baltimore ball, and some people are considerably exercised about it. This question may as well be settled now as any time. The Constitution of the United States expressly gives the right to bear arms.—Chicago Tribune.

What to Teach Our Daughters.

At a social gathering some one proposes this question: "What shall I teach my daughter?"

The following replies were handed in:

Teach her that 100 cents make a dollar.

Teach her how to arrange the parlor and library.

Teach her to say "No" and mean it, or "Yes" and stick to it.

Teach her how to wear a calico dress, and to wear it like a queen.

Teach her how to sew on buttons, darn stockings and mend gloves.

Teach her to dress for health and comfort as well as for appearance.

Teach her to cultivate flowers and to keep the kitchen garden.

Teach her to make the neatest room in the house.

Teach her to have nothing to do with intemperate or dissolute young men.

Teach her that tight lacing is uncomely as well as injurious to health.

Teach her to regard morals and habits, and not money, in selecting her associates.

Teach her to observe the old rule: "A place for everything and everything in its place."

Teach her that music, drawing and painting are real accomplishments in the home, and are not to be neglected if there be time and money for their use.

Teach her the important truism: "That the more she lives within her income the more she will save, and the further she will get away from the poor house."

Teach her to embrace every opportunity for reading, and to select such books as will give her the most useful and practical information in order to make the best progress in earlier as well as later home and school life.

Have you a cough? Sleepless nights need no longer trouble you. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral will stop the cough, allay the inflammation, and induce repose. It will, moreover, heal the pulmonary organs and give you health.

Few things are impossible to deligence and skill.

At a recent convention of physicians it was proven by analysis that Red Star Cough Cure contained no dangerous narcotics. The test was so convincing that the most sceptical were satisfied, and physicians everywhere now recommend the remedy. Only 25 cents.

No life so pure but hath one sin to gall.

G. B.—You are right in your wager. International prize medals were given to St. Jacob's Oil not for display, but for the best pain-cure, and after cruelest tests in hospitals.

Folly soon wears her shoes out—she dances so fast.

When You Want Pearline, be sure you get what you ask for. The market is full of imitations. The genuine is manufactured only by JAMES PYLE, New York.

Care not what the world may think if thou art right.

Dr. S. E. WHITMAN says: "Have found Digestylin beneficial in severe cases of Dyspepsia."

Sold by all Druggists, $1.00 per bottle, or W. F. Kidder & Co., Manufacturing Chemists, 83 John st., N. Y.

A woman is too slight a thing to trample the world without feeling its sting.

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites.

For Lung Troubles and Wasting Diseases. Dr. J. SIMONTON, New Orleans, La., says: "Scott's Emulsion is the finest preparation of the kind. In affections of the lungs and other wasting diseases, we may consider it our most reliable agent. In a perfectly elegant and agreeable form.

Human life is everywhere a state in which much is to be endured, and little to be enjoyed.

Facts Worth Knowing.

In all diseases of the nasal mucous membrane the remedy used must be non-irritating. The medical profession has been slow to learn this. Nothing satisfactory can be accomplished with douches, snuffs, powders, syringes, astringents, or any similar application, because they are all irritating, do not thoroughly reach the affected surfaces and should be abandoned as worse than failures. A multitude of persons who have for years borne all the worry and pain that catarrh can afflict, testify to radical and permanent cures wrought by Ely's Cream Balm.

The thought that most thrills our existence is one, which, before we can frame it in language is gone.

Ex-President Arthur's law partner, Mr. Ransom; Judge Hyer, of Rahway, N. J.; A. A. Drake, Esq., N. Y. Stock Exchange; Rev. Stephen Merritt, New York; and many others are witnesses that Palmer's "Skin-Success" is *a safe, sure and speedy Remedy* for skin complaints of *every name and degree of severity.* 25 and 75 cents. Druggists. Palmer Co., N. Y.

Nothing is more idle than to inquire after happiness which nature has kindly placed within your reach.

Personal. Wonderful success. *Hop Plasters* for weak parts, severe aches, strains, backache.

Possessions vanish and opinions change and passion holds her fluctuating seat; yet subject either to eclipse or want, duty remains.

Pond's Extract, for both men and animals In all swellings of the joints, whether arising from disease or accident, it alleviates the agony.

False friends are like our shadows, they keep close to us while we walk in sunshine, but leave us the instant we cross into the shade.

Warranted the Best.

If you have chapped hands, rough or chafed skin, you can be instantly cured by using Pearl's White Glycerine. Do not take anything said to be just as good. Sold by all druggists.

If we were all less disposed to criticise and more ready to take trust, we should get on a vast deal better than we do now, to allow for differences would be the best way to come into harmony of line.

One Cent Invested

in a postal card on which to send your address to Hallett & Co., Portland, Me., will, by return mail, bring you free, particulars about work that both sexes of all ages can do, and live at home, wherever they are located, earning thereby from $5 to $25 per day and upwards. Some have earned over $50 in a single day. Capital not required; you are started free.

The man who procrastinates struggles with ruin.

Ladies, why suffer in silence when you can obtain sure and permanent relief by using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Happiness is where we find it, but rarely where we seek it.

Beware of frauds. Be sure you get the genuine Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Its fame is world wide.

History is, indeed, little more than the register of the crimes, follies and misfortunes of mankind.

LET ME SHOW YOU

what a saving I have made during the last year by being my own doctor. Last year I paid out $96.25 for doctors and their medicine; this year I paid $5.00 for six bottles of Sulphur Bitters, and they have kept health in my whole family. They are the best and purest medicine ever made.—Charles King, 60 Temple Street, Boston, Mass.

The love of reading enables a man to exchange the wearisome hours of life, which come to everyone, for hours of delight.

Something that will quiet the nerves, give strength to the body, induce refreshing sleep, improve the quality of the blood, and purify and brighten the complexion is what many persons would be very glad to obtain. Carter's Iron Pills are made for exactly this class of troubles, and are remarkably successful in accomplishing the ends desired, as named above. They are useful for both men and women. Sold by druggists. Price 50c. a box. See advertisement.

Mankind is not disposed to look narrowly into the conduct of great victors when their victory is on the right side.

A Talk to Parents.

Family secrets should not be talked over before little children. Being without policy, they are apt to cause trouble by speaking out at the wrong time. It is neither winning nor childlike to hear little children discussing grave and important domestic topics, like parrots prattling what they have heard their mothers say. Why contaminate their pure minds with envy, malice, jealousy and revenge, which surge in the social world like waves upon the sea, or why put thoughts into their little heads to cause a sickly growth of sentiments and qualities only belonging to men and women? Let children be children as long as possible. Keep their minds in the happy atmosphere of beauty, purity music, poetry and proper thought. Thus will their minds more perfectly develope their utmost possibilities for good. If cares oppress, and sorrows weigh upon your heart, for heaven's sake, good mother, do not try to throw your burdens off upon your children. They are not old nor strong enough to carry them without being dwarfed or deformed by the load. Their time is coming. No one escapes trouble. Give them a chance to prepare for any fate that the future may bring forth, that they may bear their burdens nobly, bravely, having cheerfulness to endure and still be happy. A person who has no happy careless childhood to recall is not apt to be cheerful. Shadows of sadness falling thick in youth are never wholly lifted, however brightly the sun of prosperity shines in the noonday of life. Children are the music, poetry and flowers of humanity. Why strain the tender strings to make discord of their native harmony? Why spoil the sweet rhymes of their happy, careless hearts by crowding them with prose? Why force on a delicate hot house growth on flowers that flourish best in the pure, fresh air and sunlight? Let children be happy and careless as long as they can. Teach them the while lessons which shall develope their minds to common-sense practical views which will save them from building upon the quicksands when they are men and women.—[Williamsport Breakfast Table.

The Life of Trade.

A merchant relates the following experience to the Dry Goods Chronicle: "When I was a young man I set up in trade and took a store where there was not another store within a quarter of a mile, thinking I should do more where there were no others, but at the end of the year I found all that I had made could be put in my eye. I sat down one day thinking my lot was a mighty hard one, and told my clerk that I was going out for a while, and that he must keep a sharp lookout for customers. I went down town, and looking around found that two or three stores were doing a very good trade near together, and in passing one of these stores I found the owner quite a talkative man. We put our heads together, and in the course of a week the two stores directly opposite his received my stock in trade and a coat of blue paint on the outside, while his received a coat of green. The first day I did nothing but stand at the door and look ponty at the green store, and my friend stood on his steps looking ditto at me. As people came in I commenced running down the green store, and the latter always run down the blue store, so that between us both we built up a trade that was quite lively. People having 'taken sides,' and new-comers always purchasing of one or the other, we gradually grew rich, and at the end of some dozen years we settled up, and I found that opposition, or what answered that name, had brought custom and had made my fortune."

The strongest article in the April Harper's is one by Theodore Child on "The Comédie Franchise," profusely illustrated by Parisian artists and photographers. Mr. Child says the Comédie Francaise is not only a national monument, but a historical monument most intimately connected with the history of French literature. "It has been in existence more than two centuries: besides the French Academy, it is the only institution of the old *régime* that has deserved to survive. It was one of the glories of the France under Louis XIV.; it remains one of the glories of France under the third republic, and, by admission of all, the first theatre in the world." The splendid history of this "House of Molière," as it is familiarly called, is a synopsis of French history from 1680, the date of its inauguration. The superb wealth of sculpture and painting which decorates its vestibules, galleries, and green-rooms make it an unparalleled treasury of dramatic statuary and pictures. The sumptuous saloons, magnificent halls, elaborate staircases, and resplendent chambers form a veritable Grand Seigneur's palace. And the elegant dressing-rooms and marvelous stage facilities, with the princely system of management which controls the highest dramatic talent of France, will account for the proverbial perfection of everything which appears on the stage of this theatre. One of the illustrations is a portrait of the celebrated actor, Coquelin, who has achieved most of his honors in the Comédie Francaise, and is soon to make a tour through this country. The May Harper's will contain an article by him on the art of acting, illustrated by over a score of portrait-drawings of French actors in their favorite rôles.

Borrowing on Collaterals.

A farmer, hearing that money was cheap in the city came to see about it. He entered a bank, called for the cashier and said: "Mr. Cashier, is it true that money is abundant and cheap?" The cashier answered in the affirmative, "Can I get some?" queried the countryman. "Certainly," replied the moneyed man. "Well just hand me a hundred dollars for six months." The cashier said: "You can have the money—we have plenty of it—but it is necessary for us to have collateral." The farmer winced and responded: "Collateral! What the dence is that?" The matter was explained. Then the planter of the soil illuminated on the subject of political economy, with a broad grin, rejoined: "Ah, I see how it is, Mr. Cashier. Money is plentiful and not high, but it is this blanked collateral that is scarce and hard to get!"—Augusta, Ga. Chronicle.

He Wanted the Earth.

An irritated gentleman dropped down into Wall street the other day from the country. His grievance was that a mining company in which he was a stockholder had suddenly suspended dividends and was now levying assessments instead upon the shares. Full of wrath he sailed into the office of the company, met a bland young man, who smiled at the excited interrogations and in tones most reassuring remarked:

"Oh, don't worry, old man; it'll come around all right after a while; the fact is, our treasurer has just bought a new house, and, of course, he has got to furnish it. Just have a little patience; you stockholders mustn't expect the whole world right off."—[New York Times.

POND'S EXTRACT

VEGETABLE PAIN DESTROYER

Hemorrhages. Bleeding from the Lungs, Stomach, Nose, or from any cause is speedily controlled and stopped.

Sores, Ulcers, Wounds, Sprains and Bruises. It is cooling, cleansing and Healing.

Catarrh, It is most efficacious for this disease, Cold in the Head, &c. Our "Catarrh Cure," is specially prepared to meet serious cases. Our Nasal Syringe is simple and inexpensive.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, No other preparation has cured more cases of these distressing complaints than the Extract. Our Plaster is invaluable in these diseases, Lumbago, Pains in Back or Side, &c.

Diphtheria & Sore Throat, Use the Extract promptly. Delay is dangerous.

Burns and Scalds. For allaying heat and pain it is unrivaled, and should be kept in every family ready for use in case of accidents. A dressing of our Ointment will aid in healing, and prevent scars.

Inflamed or Sore Eyes. It can be used without the slightest fear of harm, quickly allaying all inflammation and soreness without pain.

Earache, Toothache and Faceache. When the Extract is used according to directions, its effect is simply wonderful.

Piles, Blind, Bleeding or Itching. It is the greatest known remedy; rapidly curing when other medicines have failed. Our Ointment is of great service where the removal of clothing is inconvenient.

For Broken Breast and Sore Nipples. Mothers who have once used The Extract will never be without it. Our Ointment is the best emollient that can be applied.

Female Complaints, In the majority of *female* diseases the Extract can be used, as is well known, with the greatest benefit. Full directions accompany each bottle.

CAUTION.

Pond's Extract Has been imitated. The genuine has the words "Pond's Extract" blown in the glass, and our picture trade-mark on surrounding buff wrapper. None other is genuine. Always insist on having Pond's Extract. Take no other preparation. *It is never sold in bulk, or by measure.*

Prices of Pond's Extract, Toilet Articles and Specialties.

POND'S EXTRACT, 50c., $1.00 and $1.75			
Toilet Cream	1.00	Catarrh Cure	75
Dentifrice	50	Plaster	25
Lip Salve	25	Inhaler (glass 50c.)	1.00
Toilet Soap (3 cks.)	50	Nasal syringe	25
Ointment	50	Medicated paper	25

Prepared only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK AND LONDON.

The MONTHS in which MALARIA IS MOST PREVALENT are August September October & November.

DON'T WAIT (Till you are on your back) but begin AT ONCE the use of LEWIS' RED-JACKET BITTERS

The only MALARIA CURE!! At all Druggists.

PEARL'S WHITE GLYCERINE

THIS TRADE-MARK WHITE ON EVERY WRAPPER.

Before Using.

is a pearly white, semi-transparent fluid having a remarkable affinity for the skin. The only article yet known to chemistry that will penetrate the skin WITHOUT INJURY.

Beautifies the Complexion,

Eradicates all Spots, Freckles, Tan, Moth Patches, Black Worms, Impurities and Discolorations of every kind, either within or upon the skin. It renders the skin pure, clear, healthful and brilliant, creating a complexion which is neither artificial nor temporary but at once beautiful and permanent in its beauty. It is a wonderfully good thing for chafed or rough skin on infants. Try it.

IT CURES

(Almost Instantly) Sunburn, Prickly Heat, Chapped, Rough or Chafed Skin; in fact its results upon all diseases of the skin are wonderful.

It Never Fails.

Price 75c. per Bottle

Use Also

PEARL'S White Glycerine SOAP,

It makes the skin so soft and white.

Ask Your Druggist For It.

After Using.

PEARL'S WHITE GLYCERINE CO., PROPS., NEW HAVEN, CT.

KNOW THYSELF, by reading the "Science of Life," the best medical work ever published, for young and middle-aged men.

I hate hypocrites who put on their virtues with their white gloves.

Carter's Little Liver Pills will positively cure sick headache and prevent its return. This is not talk, but truth. One pill a dose. To be had of all druggists. See advertisement.

What we employ in charitable uses during our lives is given away from ourselves; what we bequeath at our death is given from others only, as our nearest relations.

Women with pale, colorless faces who feel weak and discouraged, will receive both mental and bodily vigor by using Carter's Iron Pills, which are made for the blood, nerves and complexion.

One great cause of our insensibility to the goodness of our Creator is the very extensiveness of his bounty.

Pain from indigestion, dyspepsia, and too hearty eating is relieved at once by taking one of Carter's Little Liver Pills immediately after dinner. Don't forget this.

* O*P*E*N*I*N*G *

—AT—

SCHREIER'S

Queen Anne Millinery Establishment,

143 Thames Street.

OUR GRAND MILLINERY OPENING FOR THE SPRING AND SUMMER SEASON

WILL TAKE PLACE ON

Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, April 5th, 6th and 7th.

We will make a special display of Millinery in all its branches and will exhibit a choice line of FRENCH PATTERN HATS and BONNETS. This will contain the finest collection we have ever shown. A cordial invitation is herewith extended to the ladies of Newport and vicinity to our

GRAND OPENING

on the above dates.

M. SCHREIER, 143 THAMES STREET.

WALL PAPERS.

NEARLY ONE-QUARTER OF A MILLION ROLLS TO SELECT FROM.

$10,000 WORTH OF MY STOCK,

Including the entire purchase from Mr. F. A. Lincoln's store, No. 280 Westminster street, at about 30 per cent. discount.

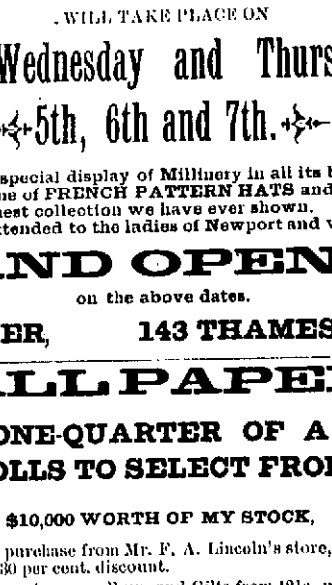
Common papers from 4c. per roll up, and Gilts from 12½c up.

Window Shades of every description at Lowest Prices.

The Providence Wall Paper House,

C. A. CADY, Prop'r.,

337 to 341 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.



SEE! SEE! SEE!

—AT—

A. C. TITUS & CO.'S,

THE FINE LINE OF

Bigelow, Lowell and Hartford Body Brussels Carpets with Matched Borders.

SEE THE HANDSOME LINE OF

ROXBURY, HORNER & SMITH'S FINE TAPESTRY BRUSSELS WITH MATCHED BORDERS.

SEE THE ELEGANT LINE OF

THREE PLYS, KIDDEMINSTER, EXTRA AND MEDIUM SUPERS.

SEE THE FINE LINE OF

WOODSTOCK AND DOMESTIC ART SQUARES, RUGS (of all dimensions), MATS, FANCY STRAW MATTINGS, SHEET OIL CLOTHS AND LINOLEUMS.

SEE OUR BRUSSELS CARPETS		AT	$1.00
" " TAPESTRY	"	"	62c.
" " INGRAIN	"	"	62c.
" " INGRAIN	"	"	38c.
" " STRAW MATTING		"	18c.

See our PAPER HANGINGS, and see our immense stock of goods in all departments of our

HOUSEFURNISHING EMPORIUM

—OF—

A. C. TITUS & Co.

"PERRY'S PLYMOUTH COAL,"

FRANKLIN OF LYKENS VALLEY,

SUSQUEHANA RED ASH,

OAK, MAPLE, WALNUT AND PINE WOOD, at the PEOPLE'S COAL YARD,

MAIN OFFICE 187 THAMES STREET.

PERRY * BROTHERS.

Newport County News.

MIDDLETOWN.

COURT OF PROBATE.—The Court of Probate met on Monday when all the members were present.

On the petition of Ruth M. Peckham, widow of Josiah S. Peckham, Abraham Peckham was appointed administrator on the estate of said Josiah, who gave bond in the sum of $1600, with John Spooner and Clarke T. Barker as sureties thereon. Isaac Barker, William Bailey and Albert A. Anthony were appointed appraisers on said estate.

The first and final account of Stephen B. Congdon, administrator on the estate of John B. Hall and the fifth account of Nathaniel Peckham, guardian of the person and estate of Hosea Peckham, were examined, allowed and ordered recorded.

George A. Brown presented his third and final account as administrator on the estate of Pardon Brown and John Maguire presented his sixth account as administrator on the estate of John C. Barker, both of which accounts were referred to the third Monday of April and notice ordered thereon.

IN TOWN COUNCIL.—John G. Weaver presented a petion asking for permission to spread his compost heap of swill manure on the Townsend land he agreeing to plow it in as fast as spread, so there should be no annoyance therefrom. After considerable discussion as to the advisability of granting the petition, it was voted that the petitioner have leave to withdraw.

Jethro Peckham, Melville Bull and Gilbert L. Ward presented a petition, to have so much of Bliss road as extends westerly from the residence of Francis Talbot to Newport line, widened to sixty feet and graded. This is a revival of the project of last spring and which failed of execution from lack of agreement between the Town Council of Middletown and the City Council of Newport, as to the plan and extent of the improvement to be made on Bliss road. Representatives from the City Council of Newport insisted that the plan should include the widening of the road in question down to Easton's pond, which feature of the plan the Town Council of Middletown refused to adopt. The petition was received and the consideration thereof referred to the third Monday of April, and Messrs. William F. Peckham and A. Herbert Ward were appointed a committee, to confer in the meanwhile with the committee of Highways on the part of the City Council of Newport with reference to the matter. The Town Council adjourned to meet as a Board of Canvassers at the Town Hall April 4, at ten o'clock, A. M., which will be the last meeting for the present municipal year.

Councilman Abram A. Brown has announced his intention of retiring from the Town Council on the termination of this present term of office. Mr. Brown has been a member since April, 1884.

PORTSMOUTH.

The Town Council and Court of Probate held its regular session at the Town Hall on Monday, 14th inst. In the absence of President Stoddard, Stephen A. Watson presided.

AT COURT OF PROBATE.—The first and final account of Robert D. Hall, as executor of the last will and testament of Albert G. Cook, was allowed and ordered recorded.

The seventh annual account of Geo. B. Coggeshall as executor of last will and testament of Albert Cornell, was allowed and ordered recorded.

The will of Peleg Almy was proved, approved and ordered recorded, and Philip Almy was appointed executor thereof, and gave personal bond in the sum of $500 for the payment of debts and legacies.

The first and final account of George R. Hicks, executor of the last will and testament of Mary G. Hicks, was allowed and ordered recorded.

The administrator's account on the estate of Hannah Coggeshall, was referred to the first Monday in April next, at one o'clock P. M., at the Town Clerk's office, with order of notice in the town.

AT TOWN COUNCIL.—Parker H. Sherman and Elwin B. Anthony were drawn as grand, and James Sweet, John J. Corcoran, Josiah C. Gifford and Benj. Tallman, as petit jurors, to attend the March term of the Supreme Court in Newport, on the fourth Monday in March.

The Town Clerk was directed to cause notice to be published agreeably to a circular issued by the State Board of Health concerning disease among stock dated March 4th, 1887.

An appraisal of damages done by dogs to poultry of William B. Greene, of Newport, amounting to $29.50, including appraisers' fees and mileage was ordered paid as the law directs.

An appraisal of damages done by dogs to sheep of William Bailey, of Middletown, amounting to $14.10, including appraisers' fees and mileage was ordered paid as the law directs.

The following bills against the town were allowed and ordered paid by the treasurer; of the following surveyors of the highways, for labor on the highways; Frank Sloeum, $7; Henry C. Anthony, $38.24; Josiah C. Gifford, $24.54; Wm. H. Gardner, $10 00; Geo. P. Tallman, $3.50; Asa Cory, $21; Overseers of the Poor for assistance rendered, Richmond W. Dennis, $8; Alexander G. Barker, $8; Philip B. Chase for taking school census $20; same for new book of blank bonds for executors, administrators and guardians selling real estate by authority of Court of Probate, $3.50; same for bounties paid for minks and skunks to date $15; Henry Anthony council fees, $2.50.

The funeral services of Mrs. James T. Boyd were held at her late residence on Sunday last, at 12 o'clock, M. The Rev. Charles T. Hatch of the M. E. church, conducting the services. The burial was immediately after in Methodist cemetery. She leaves a husband and nine children, four sons and five daughters.

Mrs. Cyrus Peckham, of Fairhaven, Mass., is visiting her daughter Mrs. Edward A. Coggeshall.

TIVERTON.

Mr. Arthur C. Chase, eldest son of Hon. John F. Chase, of Portsmouth, formerly of this town, was riding a young horse on Friday morning in the former town, near "Quaker Hill," so called, when the animal shied and Mr. Chase, being unguarded at the time, was thrown to the ground, dislocating his left shoulder and splitting the bone quite seriously. The fracture was reduced by Dr. Sweet, of Newport.

Mr. Samuel G. Hicks, formerly of this town, but now living on a farm in South Westport, met with a serious accident last week by falling from a load of straw, striking on his feet, but with such force, as to cause him to be unable to use them since. Dr Sweet, of Fall River, examined him, and thinks no bones broken, but the ligaments badly strained. The cause of the accident was one of the reins not being properly attached, so the horses could not be guided.

We have a stock of the finest ball programmes, wedding invitations, tickets, etc., that were ever manufactured. Call at the MERCURY office and see them.

Administrator's Sa'e at Auction.

WILL BE SOLD at auction on the Southfarm, Swamp road, Middletown, **Thursday, April 7th, at 10 o'clock A. M.**, if fair, if not, the next fair day, 4 cows, 2 horses, 1 pair oxen, 1 Jersey bull, 2 stacks hay, 1 wagon, 1 sleigh, 1 light harness, plough, harrow, household furniture, and a variety of other articles. Conditions at time of sale. Peruder Administrator.

JAMES ANTHONY, Auctioneer.

3-26-2w.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having been duly qualified by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Portsmouth, R. I., as Executors of the last will and testament of JOHN MANCHESTER, late of said Portsmouth, deceased, respectfully request all persons having claims against the estate of said John Manchester, to present them, and those indebted to make payment to us.

JOHN H. MANCHESTER, WILLIAM HENRY GIFFORD, } Executors.

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been duly appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the City of Newport, guardian of the person and estate of FANNIE E. SOUTHWICK, minor, of Newport, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to make payment to her.

NANCY M. SOUTHWICK, Guardian.

Newport, March 26, 1887.

CHERRY, EBONY, WALNUT, ASH.

—AND—

BRASS CURTAIN POLES

IN ANY DESIRED LENGTH,

FROM 29c. UP.

A good 5-foot pole, all complete, with Brass Trimmings, 10 Rings, Ends and Brackets, for 29c. Others for

49, 59, 95c., $1.23 up.

Look them over before you buy. These are all fresh goods and finished in the very best manner.

CHERRY, OLD * OAK EBONY TRIPOD TABLES, BRASS TOP.

The latest novelty. These are the same tables that were advertised so extensively by such Houses as R. H. WHITE, and JORDAN & MARSH, of Boston, during the Holiday season at $1.90. We have them

FOR 95c.

FOR 95c.

FOR 95c.

The very best value ever offered by any dealer in New England, and none like them in the city. Only at

A. C. LANDERS'

COVELL'S BLOCK,

167

THAMES ST.

New Advertisements.

GRAND Ratification * Meeting

—AT THE—

Opera House,

Wednesday Eve., March 30, at 8 o'clock,

IN SUPPORT OF

Hon. Geo. Peabody Wetmore,

OF NEWPORT,

FOR GOVERNOR,

and other state officers made by the Republican State Convention. Speaking by

Hon. Nelson W. Aldrich,
Prof. Alonzo Williams,
Gen. Horatio Rogers,
Hon. W. G. Roelker.

Music by the Newport Band.

All are invited. Seats reserved for the ladies.

AUCTION SALE.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF a decree of the Supreme Court made in the case of Michael F. Shea vs. James Colvin on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1887, the undersigned will sell at public outlon at the **West Stable on Beach street, on Tuesday, the 29th day of March,** at 10 o'clock A. M., the following goods and chattels, property of James Colvin, to wit:—27 harnesses, 15 carriages of all kinds, lot of old iron, lot of blankets, stable tools, lot of odd pieces of carriages, etc.

THOMAS BURLINGHAM, Receiver.

3-26-1w

NOTICE.

INFORMATION having been received by the Town Council of Portsmouth, R. I., that several Milch cows, which have been exposed to **Contagious Pleuro-Pneumonia** were recently purchased in Brighton, Mass., by Rhode Island parties, and brought to Rhode Island. Therefore any person knowing the whereabouts of either one or more of said cows, (not already in the custody of the State authorities) are hereby requested to give immediate information thereof, to some member of said Council or to the Secretary of State Board of Health.

By order of said Council,
PHILIP B. CHASE, Council Clerk.

3-26-2w

NOTICE.

Canvass.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN of the City of Newport, will be in session as a Board of Canvassers at their Chamber in the City Hall, **on Saturday, April 2, 1887, at 3 o'clock P. M.**, for the purpose of canvassing, correcting and completing the WARD LISTS of Voters in Newport, for the WARD MEETINGS to be holden on **Wednesday, the Sixth day of April, 1887.**

Witness my hand:
WILLIAM G. STEVENS, City Clerk.

3-26

TO ALL DEALERS IN COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS.

The attention of dealers in commercial fertilizers is called to Chapter 584, Public Laws, in relation to the sale of fertilizers in this State. All dealers in fertilizers are liable to prosecution and fine if the provision of that Chapter are not complied with.

Copies of the law may be obtained of the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture at his office, 55 Westminster street, Providence.

By order of the State Board of Agriculture.
C. W. SMITH, Secretary.

3-26 4w

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons indebted to and having demands against the estate of JACOB MOTT, late of the town of Portsmouth and State of R. I., deceased, will present the same for settlement at 30 Bedford street, Fall River, Mass., on or before the 30th day of April, 1887, by order of the undersigned.

BENJAMIN MOTT, EDWARD A. MOTT, } Executors.

Fall River, March 18, 1887. 3-26-4w

* BENNETT, *

NEAR BOSTON STORE.

SPRING * OVERCOATS

AT ALL PRICES.

$5 to $20.

Elegant line of

STIFF HATS,

Made to my order by Melville Co., of N. Y.

H. W. LADD & CO.

OUR NEW STOCK SPRING DRESS GOODS

Comprises the finest assortment of attractive fabrics for spring and summer costumes we have ever shown.

FINE PATTERN ROBES.

Elegant new designs and in newest and most fashionable shades.

French and German Novelties

Of our importations, without doubt the handsomest; and comprising all the newest effects, in stylish suitings for ladies' and misses' street and house costumes.

Cheviot Mixtures and Fancy Checks.

Very popular this season; an endless variety of patterns, ranging in prices from 60c. to $2.75 per yard.

FINE FRENCH CASHMERES.

Fine qualities; full range of colors; the newest and most desirable shades and tints.

BLACK GOODS.

New, thin materials specially desirable for summer wear.

H. W. LADD & CO.,

213 and 215 Westminster Street,

Providence, R. I.

New Advertisements.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

Twenty-five and one half acres of good, tillable land situated in Middletown, on the Oliphant and East Main Roads, formerly part of the estate of Philip Anthony. For particulars, inquire of JOHN H. CROSBY, JR., 3-26-3w 135 Bellevue Ave., Newport, R. I.

Court of Probate, City of Newport, March 21, 1887.

ON THE PETITION in writing of *ELIZABETH C. ANTHONY*, presented this day, representing that she now resides in Newport, and is a minor over the age of 14 years, to wit, of the age of 17 years; that she has chosen John H. Crosby, Jr., of said Newport, to be her guardian; and praying this Court to approve of the said guardian so chosen by her:

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 11th day of April, 1887, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury* once a week at least, for fourteen days.

ALEX. N. BARKER, Probate Clerk.

3-26

Court of Probate, City of Newport, March 21, A. D. 1887.

ON THE PETITION in writing of Joshua Sayer, presented this day, praying that William H. Spooner, of Bristol, R. I., or some other suitable person may be appointed Guardian of the person and estate of *ISAACS. SAYER*, of full age, of said Newport, represented to be a person of unsound mind who from want of discretion in managing his estate is likely to bring himself to want.

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 11th day of April, 1887, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement, in the *Newport Mercury* once a week, at least, for fourteen days.

ALEX. N. BARKER, Probate Clerk.

3-26

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I., March 21st, A. D. 1887.

GEORGE A. BROWN, Administrator on the estate of *PARDON BROWN*, late of said Middletown, deceased, presents to this Court his third and final account with said estate for examination and allowance.

It is ordered, that the consideration of said account be referred to the Court of Probate to be held at the Town Hall, in said Middletown, on Monday, the 18th day of April, next, A. D. 1887, at 10 o'clock A. M., and that notice thereof be published for fourteen days once a week at least, in the *Newport Mercury*.

ALBERT L. CHASE, Probate Clerk.

3-26

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I., March 21, 1887.

JOHN MAGUIRE, Administrator *de bonis non* with the will annexed on the estate of *JOHN C. BARKER*, late of said Middletown, deceased, presents to this Court his sixth account with said estate, for examination and allowance.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to the Court of Probate, to be held at the Town Hall, in said Middletown, on Monday, the 18th day April of next, A. D. 1887, at ten o'clock A. M. and that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week at least in the *Newport Mercury*.

ALBERT L. CHASE, 3-26 Probate Clerk.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Court at Probate, of the town of Middletown, R. I., Administrator on the estate of JOSIAH S. PECKHAM, late of said Middletown, deceased, and having been qualified according to law, requests all persons having demands to present them, and all indebted to make payment to him.

ABRAHAM PECKHAM, 3-26 Administrator.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate, of Newport, Executor of the last will and testament of JOSEPHINE MAURAN GIBBS, late of Newport, deceased, and having been qualified according to law, requests all persons having demands to present them, and all indebted to make payment to him.

OLIVER WOLCOTT GIBBS, Newport, March 26, 1886. Executor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate of Newport, Administrator on the estate of AMELIA B. TILLEY, late of Newport, deceased, and having been qualified according to law, requests all persons having demands to present them, and all indebted to make payment to him.

THOMAS A. LAWTON, Newport, March 26, 1887. Administrator.

Court of Probate, City of Newport, March 7, A. D. 1887.

GEORGE W. SWINBURNE, Executor of the last will and testament of *BENJAMIN MUMFORD*, late of Newport deceased, presents his annual account of administration on the estate of said deceased, and prays that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to Monday, the 28th day of March, 1887, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*, once a week at least, for fourteen days.

ALEX. N. BARKER, 3-12 Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, City of Newport, March 7, 1887.

ON THE PETITION in writing of George W. H. Hudson, presented this day, praying that letters of administration on the estate of *JAMES COLVIN*, late of said Newport, deceased, intestate, may be granted to him or some other suitable person:

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 28th day of March, 1887, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Probate Office, in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury* once a week at least, for fourteen days.

ALEX. N. BARKER, 3-12 Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, City of Newport, March 7, 1887.

WILLIAM W. MARVEL, Executor of the last will and testament of *MARY ANN BURKINSHAW*, late of Newport, deceased, presents his first and final account of administration on the estate of said deceased, and prays that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to Monday, the 28th day of March, 1887, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Probate Office, in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*, once a week at least, for fourteen days.

ALEX. N. BARKER, 3-12 Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, City of Newport, March 14, A. D. 1887.

JOSEPH KELLEY, Executor of the last will and testament of *MARY FITZPATRICK*, late of Newport, deceased, presents his first and final account of administration on the estate of said deceased, containing proceeds of sale of real estate, and prays that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded;

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to Monday, the 4th day of April, 1887, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*, once a week at least, for fourteen days.

ALEX. N. BARKER, 3-19 Probate Clerk.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having been appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate, of Newport, Executors of the last will and testament of BENJAMIN B. GARDNER, late of Newport, deceased, and having been qualified according to law, requests all persons having demands to present them, and all indebted to make payment to them.

JAMES HULL, MARLON VAN HORNE, } Executors.

Newport, March 19, 1887.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate, of Newport, Administrator *de bonis non*, with will annexed, on the estate of MARY A. ROBERTS, late of Newport, deceased, and having been qualified according to law, requests all persons having demands to present them, and all indebted to make payment to him.

LEWIS L. SIMMONS, Administrator.

Newport, March 12, 1887.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate, of Newport, executors of the last will and testament of WILLIAM CORNELL, late of Newport, deceased, and having been qualified according to law, request all persons having demands to present them, and all indebted to make payment to them.

MARK CORNELL, ELLEN CORNELL, RODMAN CORNELL } Executors.

Newport, March 12, 1887.

New Advertisements.

STATE OF

Rhode Island, etc.

Office of the Secretary of State, Providence, March 10, 1887.

BY the provisions of chapter 616 of the Public Laws, passed March 8, 1887, the following proposition of amendment to the Constitution of this State was declared approved, and ordered to be published and submitted to the electors for their approval or rejection, at meetings of the electors to be held on the first Wednesday in April, A. D. 1887:

ARTICLE VII.

Women shall have the right to vote in the election of all civil officers and on all questions in all legal town, district or ward meetings, subject to the same qualifications, limitations and conditions as men. Attest:

JOSHUA M. ADDEMAN, 3-19-3w Secretary of State.

STATE * OF * RHODE * ISLAND * AND PROVIDENCE * PLANTATIONS.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, Providence, March 17, 1887.

In conformity with Chapter 19, Section 2, of the Public Statutes, notice is hereby given that a petition was presented to the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island, at its January Session A. D. 1887, from Arthur D. Emmons and another for an act to incorporate

The Easton's Beach Company,

for the purpose of building and owning a bathing establishment in Newport and sub-letting the same or carrying on the business incident thereto; to be established in the city of Newport; with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in Chapter 162 of the Public Statutes, and of all acts in amendment thereof and in addition thereto. And that said petition and the bill accompanying the same were ordered continued to the next General Assembly.

J. M. ADDEMAN, 3-19-3w Secretary of State.

25 TONS Russell Coe Fertilizer

AT REDUCED PRICES, AT

J. A. BROWN'S.

500 BUSHELS ROSE,
500 BUSHELS HEBRON,
SEED POTATOES,

—FROM—

Halton, Maine, Selected Stock.

—AT—

J. A. BROWN'S, MARKET SQUARE.

WE OFFER, SUBJECT TO SALE, AT 97 1-2 and accrued interest, with 25 per cent. of stock bonus, A LIMITED AMOUNT OF

THE ORANGE BELT R'Y CO.'S

FIRST MORTGAGE 6 PER CENT. 5-20 YEAR GOLD BONDS. INTEREST JANUARY AND JULY. PAYABLE AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., NEW YORK. DUE 1907. THE

Orange Belt Railroad

Extends from Monroe, a station on the Jacksonville, Tampa and Key West Railway, along the west bank of Lake Monroe, southwesterly through the towns of Sylvan Lake, Paola, Island Lake, Glen Ethel, Longwood, Altamont, Forest City, Toronto, Lakeville, Clarkona, Millers, and Crown Point to Oakland, a beautiful village located on the south shore of Lake Apopka, a distance of 34 miles, and is being rapidly extended through to Point Pinellas on the Gulf.

This road passes through the most fertile lands of the State of Florida and the most thrifty orange belt of the State. It is doing a very satisfactory business and earning more than the interest on its bonded debt, and when completed we see no reason why it should not pay handsome dividends on its stock, as it is bonded for the small amount of **$5000** per mile.

These bonds are a first and only lien on the road and equipment, and **in addition are guaranteed, principal and interest, by the Orange Belt Investment Co., WHICH OWNS LARGE MILLS AT LONGWOOD THAT ARE EARNING OVER $40,000 A YEAR NET, BESIDES WHICH THE COMPANY HAVE VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AND OTHER PROPERTY, ESTIMATED IN ALL, WITH THE MILLS, TO BE WORTH $200,000, AND WHEN THE ROAD IS FINISHED TO POINT PINELLAS, IT IS ESTIMATED THAT THE INVESTMENT COMPANY'S PROPERTY WILL BE WORTH AT LEAST $1,000,000, NOT INCLUDING THE RAILROAD AND ITS FRANCHISES.**

The company reserves the right to redeem these bonds at any time after five years, and it is believed that they will be able to retire them all in five years, as it is for the interest of the guarantors to do so, they being the owners of 75 per cent. of the stock, which, with the 25 per cent. we offer, will own the road after these bonds have been retired and will be the only lien upon the railroad equipment and franchises.

We look upon this security as a good investment, and with 25 per cent. of stock bonus offered with the bonds they should command the attention of the investing public.

Griswold & Gillett,

3 Wall St., N. Y.

3-19-4w

STOCKBRIDGE MANURES

PRICE REDUCED.

SEED OATS

VERY HANDSOME.

Grass Seeds

BEST QUALITY.

Call and see quality and get prices.

A. A. BARKER,

162 and 164 Broadway, NEWPORT, R. I.